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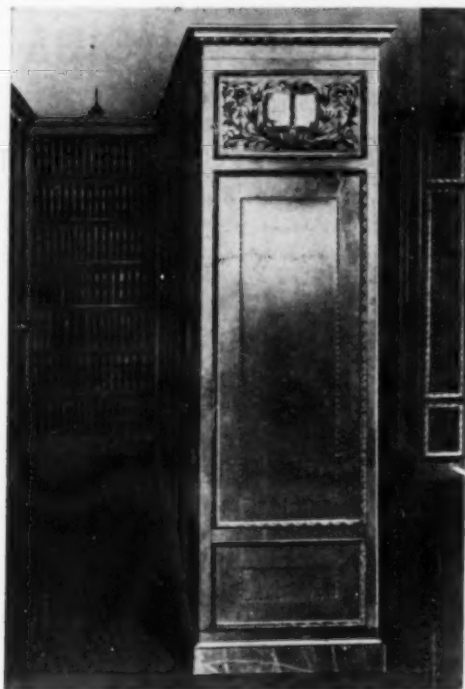
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C. B. TILLINGHAST,

Nov. 30, 1908.

LIBRARIAN.



Entrance to Stack Room, Mass. State Library.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 35

FEBRUARY, 1910

No. 2

THIS should be a travel year for members of the library profession, for surely no more varied and tempting opportunity could be asked for. Travel arrangements may therefore well be a first question to decide with each member of the American Library Association. At a minimum expenditure, and for very little money, considering what the investment will return, one may visit the Atlantic coast in spring at the Atlantic City meeting, March 4-6, enjoy the Great Lakes and visit the headquarters at Chicago in connection with the conference at Mackinac Island, cross the Atlantic for the international exposition of the congresses at Brussels, incidentally seeing the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and delight in the beauties of Lake George in the autumn at the New York state meeting—all under special travel arrangements and in the best of company. As librarians do not enjoy a sabbatical year and are rather busy people, this tantalizing totality is doubtless an impossible problem, but it illustrates the breadth of opportunity that now comes to a librarian professionally, and emphasizes the broadening and nationalizing value of the Association through its travel possibilities.

THE Bureau of University Travel reports that a good number, including several prominent librarians, have already availed themselves of the special arrangements offered on the "Vaderland," and that correspondence from all over the country shows a very wide interest in the transatlantic plan. The time for reservation has been extended, and we urge every one who is thinking of going abroad to communicate at once with the travel authorities in Boston. Outside the congresses at Brussels, the international exposition in that beautiful and delightful city and the recurrence of the Oberammergau Passion Play, which is given only once in ten years, make additional attractions. No less than three congresses are of interest to librarians—the Bibliographical Congress of Aug.

25-27, the Library Congress proper, Aug. 29-31, and the Educational Congress, overlapping the latter from Aug. 30-Sept. 2, which contains some special library features. The occasion should be availed of by many librarians to make their first visit to Europe under such favorable auspices, and they may be reminded that friends may be taken with them at the special price through the simple method of joining the Association.

THE year opened successfully with the meetings at Chicago headquarters of the Executive Board, the Council and the Institute, also with a meeting of the League of Library Commissions, and with a meeting of the college and university librarians of the middle west. The attendance for the meetings of the Council and the Institute, though not large, was representative, but nothing further was done as to the consolidation of the two. Some effective work was accomplished or initiated at the Council meeting, which was the first meeting of the new Council under the constitution adopted at Bretton Woods, as will be seen from its minutes printed elsewhere in this issue. A chief feature of the Institute meeting was the address of President Bostwick, fully summarized in its report. This and the discussions in the Council emphasized afresh the present importance of co-ordination in the widest sense, within the association as well as throughout the library system. Mr. Bostwick, as usual, gave a common sense and comprehensive review of his subject, and his address should bear fruit within the year.

CONSIDERATION of the government of individual libraries was also a part of the Institute program, and resulted in the recommendation to the A. L. A. Publishing Board to compile and publish an account of the various forms of management and methods of organization of public libraries, emphasizing in such a report the organic or local con-

nection of the library with the municipality. Such a pamphlet as this, giving to a certain extent systematic and comparative study to the subject of library administration, should be of practical value to the profession, and would tend to establish an accepted standard of organization to which public libraries would strive to attain so far as existing municipal conditions would permit.

IN further evidence of the growing tendency toward specialization of allied interests within the library field and in illustration of Mr. Bostwick's exposition of the development and growth of library affiliation comes the establishment by the Special Libraries Association of its official bulletin, *Special Libraries*, a monthly record of important current literature not included in general booklists and periodical indexes and relating chiefly to public affairs, social problems, public utilities, technology, insurance and finance. Since the purpose of the Special Libraries Association is "to promote effective co-operation among hitherto isolated libraries doing special work," the establishment of a medium of communication between the libraries is natural and within its own field this bulletin should prove a useful and valuable publication in discovering the needs of the technical librarian and in presenting means and methods of co-operation. The "special library" is a large problem and its demands upon investigation are shown to be complex and numerous. It is important that the Special Libraries Association to be of solid usefulness should follow the lines of least resistance and not attempt to go too deeply into the many ramifying interests of the numerous special subjects confronting it. In establishing the legislative and municipal reference libraries committee, the public utility libraries committee, the technology libraries committee, and the insurance libraries committee, and in its intention to publish in the next number of its bulletin a directory of special libraries the Association takes its first steps in practical co-operation.

THE work of the Insurance Library Committee of the Special Libraries Association during the first year of its existence will be

chiefly of a preliminary nature. The need of finding out just what and how many insurance libraries exist is essential and the committee will have much to do to investigate and correlate the methods of service and of record that are used in these libraries. In connection with this and worthy of mention is the work of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, which is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and the effort under way to build up and develop this library so that it will cover a great working collection in all branches of insurance with the intention of serving students of insurance of all classes and in all parts of the United States and Canada.

THE development of organization increases not only in the binding of various groups of library interests into associations and clubs but in the systematization of service within individual libraries. Chicago, since Mr. Legler's appointment to its librarianship, has already taken definite steps toward the organization of its staff and of its methods of work. Plans have been made for the establishment of library branches in the Chicago schools, the Board having appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of classroom libraries, to be distributed as widely as possible by selecting certain buildings in each of the school districts of the city which will be supplied in the manner indicated. The number of school buildings to be so equipped will be increased as the resources of the library allow. Work within the library has been further strengthened by the establishment of a training class for the purpose of preparing candidates for positions on the staff, conditions of entrance requiring that candidates must be residents of Chicago between 18 and 35 years of age and in good physical condition. The position of Superintendent of Children's work newly created in the St. Louis Public Library, long distinguished for work with children and with schools takes rank at once as one of the leading positions in children's library work in the country. The expansion of a branch library system and the opening of a new central library building present opportunities for the development of most interesting work in St. Louis during the next few years.

WHAT I EXPECT OF AN INDEX.

BY ARTHUR A. BROOKS, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

FIRST of all I expect to find an index. As a reader of books, that is, a modern reader, one who though he knows there are some books fit as ever to be chewed and even Fletcherized, also knows that he must taste most of them only and pass on, I look first at those means provided for getting at the core and substance, title-page, preface, contents-table, chapter headings, running titles and last but not least the index.

I am glad to say I generally find it. In these days, thanks to the influence which librarians and booklovers have brought to bear on publishers and authors, most new books that are worth anything are provided with indexes.

Severe things have been said by some of our older critics about the omission of an index: "Make it an indictable offense," "Damn the offender ten miles beyond hell"; but the lack of an index brings its own punishment more and more surely as the times get busier and the world gets fuller of books. The indexless book is simply disused. "A book without an index is much like a compass-box without the needle," and who of us proposes to set sail on the sea of modern knowledge with such an outfit by which to steer?

Having found my index and found it in its proper place at the end of the volume or the set, I am filled with satisfaction. For this good custom is sometimes violated—sometimes we find the index at the beginning—why, I do not know; sometimes, I was about to say, in the middle, but that is hardly exact. Rather let us say attempts are not wanting to make it approach the middle by adding something after it, *e.g.*, a bibliography, as in the "Life and letters of Edgar Allan Poe," by James A. Harrison (2 v. N. Y., Crowell, 1902).

An index can be quite effectively conceded in this way, and the same result attained as by omitting it altogether. The fact is, custom has pretty firmly fixed the position at the very end. Here the consulter looks for his index and if he finds it not looks no further.

Happily, however, in our best books custom and good sense now prevail. Having

found the index, I, as a reader, demand of it a friendly service. I expect it to direct me at once and without delay to the matter of which I am in search. I do not come to an index for information. I expect to look further for that and am not to be satisfied with any epitome here of what I want. I come with a name or an idea about which I want to get whatever information the book itself has to furnish. The index takes my point of view, becomes a guide-board, points its finger to my destination.

The greatest service my friend the index can do me is to send me quickly on my way. The sooner I can get away from this my friend the more I love him. His great merit then is that he does not delay me. This merit the index achieves first by being a *single* and *only* index. I am delayed if I have to look through several indexes,—of places, of persons, of events, etc., or even if I have only to look *at* them. I want to find *one* alphabet in which to locate my word. If I have to stop and think whether that word is a name or a place or an event, whether it is ancient or modern, common or proper, English or Latin, Scriptural or classical, I lose that amount of time. It is just at this point that so many books fail; they make several indexes instead of combining them all into one. Here is one of the chief defects of certain books of reference that they multiply alphabetical lists, and force the reader to consult half a score of them before he locates his word. This fault comes from the failure of the index to take the reader's point of view. For this reason the author of a book is not generally a good indexer of it. On the other hand, the professional indexer is too apt to fall into methods of classification and tabulation, unless he is on his guard. The reader doesn't classify, and if he did, his classification would probably be different from the indexer's. If of making of many books there is no end, let it not be that of making many indexes there is no end. It would seem as if this were elementary and self-evident. Yet the book and dictionary maker go on in the same old way. Take Webster's Dictionary for example.

There is the main list of words and then there are some 10 appendices with lists of names, words, phrases, biographical, geographical, scriptural, etc., all of which might have been put into the main alphabetical list.

The makers of Webster's New International dictionary, 1910, have taken a step in the right direction by incorporating in the general vocabulary the foreign words and phrases, abbreviations, noted names of fiction and scripture names which heretofore formed separate vocabularies in the appendix. One may well ask why they did not go further and also incorporate in the main vocabulary the biographical list and the gazetteer? There is no good reason why, if a fictitious name or a scripture name can be included in the general vocabulary, a real name of a person or a place cannot also be included. Praise, however, is due for so much of progress as has been made. Alas, that the editors should take a step backward in presenting us with a divided general vocabulary instead of a single one. Each page is now divided horizontally, the important words above, the less important below and in smaller type. This is a unique and it seems to me an objectionable plan. The main reason for it is doubtless to obtain more space. The great objection to it is that the convenience of the consulter is forgotten. Every word has to be looked for in two separate vocabularies, and this takes twice the time. Even if you find your word in the upper vocabulary you will hardly be satisfied till you have looked in the lower one too in order to see which relations or variations or obsolete forms it has. The space gained by this plan I believe does not compensate for the annoyance caused the consulter. It might have been better gained in some other way as by omitting the collected illustrations at the end of the volume. In adopting this plan the editors assume to decide what words are more and what are less important; and the fact is the important word to the consulter is the word he is looking for and no other.

One of the delights in the practical use of the Century dictionary is that there are no appendices. Abbreviations, names, phrases are included in the main list. True, there is a list of proper names in a supplementary volume. It would have been better to have incorporated these names too in the main work.

When a work consists of several volumes I expect a general index to the whole work. Usually I find it. The vicious plan of separate indexes to separate volumes is however still pursued in some cases. A recent instance is Ferrero's "Greatness and decline of Rome," translated by Zimmern and Chaytor (5 vols. Putnam, N. Y., and Lond., 1909). Sometimes there is a sort of excuse for this where the volumes are issued one by one over a considerable period, or where they cover distinct subjects. But every whole work should have one general index. In Hodgkin's "Italy and her invaders" (8 vols. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1880-1899) the distressing plan is followed of inserting indexes in alternate volumes, each index covering its own volume and the preceding. In the "Life and letters of Edgar Allan Poe," by James A. Harrison (2 vols. N. Y., Crowell, 1902) each volume (the first contains the life, the second the letters) is indexed separately; each volume contains an appendix and the appendix of the first volume is indexed separately in that volume, while the appendix of the second volume is not indexed at all. It is therefore necessary to look into three indexes to find your fact, and you are not sure but it may be in the unindexed appendix after all.

One of the most recent examples of this fault that has met my observation is found in "Ancient records of Egypt," by James Henry Breasted, published by the University of Chicago, 1907. The four volumes of records are followed by a fifth volume of over 200 pages devoted wholly to indexes—and their explanation. There are no less than eleven indexes. In the pages explaining their use they are called "indices," although index is an English word and its plural is indexes, while their running title is "general index." The consulter opening the index at random and seeing this running title is misled, there being no general index at all.

These various indexes bear such headings respectively as "Divine names," "Temples," "Kings of Egypt," "Persons," "Titles, officers and ranks," "Geographical," "Miscellaneous," etc. One index, the Arabic, consists of but three brief entries; another, the Hebrew, of but one page. Such a classification is a nuisance to the consulter, who even if he looks first at the index of indexes and its explanations will probably have to consult several in order to be sure that what he

wants is not there. If, for example, he is looking up a woman's name, he must decide whether she is a goddess, a queen that ruled, a queen that did not rule, or a private person, before he knows in which index to look; for queens that actually ruled are in the index of "Kings," while those that did not actually rule are in that of "Persons." Incidentally, I may say, it is nowhere stated that the references in these indexes are not to pages but to paragraphs. Altogether it would seem as if a worse plan for indexing a work could hardly be contrived.

I have found one, however, which if not quite so confusing is likely to cause still greater loss of time to the consulter. It is the "History of the Town of Shirley, Mass.," by Seth Chandler, published at Shirley, 1883. There is an index of subjects and an index of names. To say nothing of the index of subjects, the index of names omits (and so states) three tabulations of names given in the body of the history; is itself divided into three parts, viz., names in Parts I and II, names in Part III, and names in the Appendix. Thus we have six alphabets to consult; but that is not all. The index to names in Part III, genealogical, embraces in itself no less than 149 sub-alphabets, so that the result of this ingenuity is that a name must be sought under no less than 155 lists to make sure whether it is there or not!

Such an index is a stumbling block over which it is almost impossible to pass. But there is another sort of index which instead of wasting my time to no purpose wastes it agreeably and beguiles me to linger in pleasant places. It is the index which is learned, systematized and full, which *tells* you what you want to know rather than directs you to the place where you can find it. I expect an index not to be interesting, rather to be dry. The drier it is, the better I like it, the sooner I get away from it, I may be so entertained by an index as to be disappointed when I come to the passages in the book itself. This completer form of index is expensive and unnecessary. Mr. Wheatley in the index to his little book on indexing, it seems to me, makes this mistake. An index is not made more complete by repeating what the book says. Its true fullness consists rather in the number of directions in which it can point. Let the index talk as little as possible, let it stand and point: I want to know *where* and

how much, not *what*. A guide-board is not a house of entertainment. It seems to me that Mr. A. L. Clarke, who also has written on indexing, makes the same mistake. The sort of index he sets as a model would take up almost as much space as the book itself.

An example of the interesting, and therefore bad, sort of index is that appended to Alexander Brown's "Genesis of the United States" (2 vols. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1890). This index, probably made by the author, covers 86 pages referring to 1070 pages, and is prefaced by some 250 or 300 words of explanation. It contains groupings like "Ancient names," "Flora," "Fauna," "Pedigrees," "Rivers," "Islands," "Ships,"—not so bad an idea this last. But if you want to find Cadmus or Babylon you must look under "Ancient names"—and who would think of doing so? Neither would the reader look under "Islands of Virginia" to find Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, or Monhegan—even though he might recollect that Virginia did once extend to the 45th parallel of latitude. Nor would he look for North River, Penobscot and Kennebec under "Rivers of Virginia." Nor yet again would he think to look under Stuart when searching for King James I. Such, however, is the arrangement; and interesting and scholarly as those classifications may be, they stand in the way of the consulter for they fail to meet him and take his point of view; he is looking for directions not for collections.

To this fault of too much system the index-maker is prone, and must constantly remember to put himself in the position of the average reader who is unscholarly, unscientific, impatient of system and of any obstacle, unfamiliar with technical terms, full of one idea or name but quick to take the merest hint when it is given him on his own ground. Prefaces and explanations should rarely be necessary when the index is constructed to meet the common understanding and expectation. The value of an index may be estimated as in inverse ratio to the length of its prologue. Most of our index-makers still make these classifications however. They delight to group together all the battles, all the kings, all the deaths, e.g., into separate groups under such respective titles. An illustration of this is found in the index to Asher's "Story of the Pilgrim Fathers" (L., 1897) where all names of books, documents

and serials are grouped together under the title "Books"—and there are 11 columns of them. In Kate Mason Rowland's "Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton" (Putnam's, N. Y., 1898) we find in the index such subjects as "Counties," "County seats, manors and plantations," "Forts," "Magazines," "Newspapers," "Rivers," "Ships" and "Streets." The reader, it is no disparagement to say, does not know enough to look under these subjects. He might not know whether the "American Farmer" or the "Boston Patriot" was a magazine or a newspaper. The chances are largely in favor of his looking under their respective names, and not finding them there he would very likely then look under the heading periodicals. A reader looking for Mt. Vernon would never think of consulting "County sets," etc.

Good examples of the full and entertaining sort of indexes are found in some of the later editions of the works of Emerson, Thoreau, Lowell and John Fiske. So far as these indexes cover all the ground in their respective works they are good; so far as they attempt to say much on special entries they are open to objection. This attempt to tell things sometimes involves the index-maker in a good deal of trouble. To take a single instance and select at random a passage on page 335 of vol. 9 of the "Miscellaneous writings of John Fiske" (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902): "And among the glories of English literature are such deeply reverent and profoundly philosophical writings as those of Hooker and Chillingworth, of Bishop Butler and Jonathan Edwards, and in our own time of Dr. Martineau."

What has the indexer done with this passage? In the first place, very properly, he has looked up the Christian names of Chillingworth (William) and Butler (Joseph) and Martineau (James) and established their identity. Next under each one of these three names and that of Edwards he has entered in the index "his philosophical writings classed among the glories of English literature" except that, strangely enough, under the Martineau entry the word "philosophical" is omitted. But where is Hooker? There is no mention of any Hooker in the index, and yet Richard Hooker is quite as important a name as any of the others. This, however, is one of those omissions which

we constantly find in indexes; perhaps the wind blew the slip away. To return to the point. The passage refers to the writings of these men as a whole, and characterizes them as "reverent and philosophical" in the ordinary use of the words. It does not employ the word philosophical in its technical sense, implying that some of these men's writings were on the subject of philosophy and some on other subjects; for the fact is that all the writings of all these men were theological and with the possible exception of Martineau's could not be divided into any other classes than "sermons" and "theology." When the indexer speaks of their "philosophical" writings then, he misses the point and conveys an entirely wrong idea.

Furthermore, the entry is altogether too long in proportion to the importance of the statement, which is but a passing remark and not the main thought of the paragraph. If anything more than the name is entered it would be enough to add "rank as a theologian" or "rank as an author."

This discussion suggests the two remaining qualities which the reader looks for in an index.

One of them is accuracy, especially identity of persons mentioned. Full names should be given; titles help to distinguish; dates of birth and death or of death merely are the best means of fixing a person. The index is the place to establish this identity and distinguish individuals of the same name. Most indexes are good in this respect, but some are atrocious. An example of the latter sort is Mary S. Austin's "Philip Freneau," N. Y., A. Wessels Co., 1901 (University Press, Cambridge). Here the index consists merely of family names—the briefest thing that could be compiled and claim the name of index.

In passing I mention this list of names as illustrative of the mechanical index. Every surname in the book is included (in the plan) whether any fact of interest is connected with it or not. Take at random a sentence on page 221: "Not a trace of Moore, Southey, Campbell, Rogers, Scott, Wordsworth or Byron is to be found in the last two small volumes of his [Freneau's] poems which he gave to the world in 1815."

This is not a very important fact. Yet by the rule of the indexer the names must all go in—the first five get in, and there the in-

dexer stops, perhaps because he is tired, certainly not because Wordsworth and Byron are less important than the others.

Of inaccuracy in general what shall we say? Simply this, that there is no part of a book where more errors are to be found than in the index, consisting mainly of omissions and wrong references. These can be avoided by placing the work of index-making in better hands. Too often it is given over to the incompetent, or to the member of the office staff who happens to be at leisure, is done at odd moments or by several hands. A higher idea of the value of this work, a stricter demand on the part of the public, will serve to elevate it to its proper place. Better no index at all than a bad one.

The remaining quality a reader expects to find in an index is fullness—fullness not in the sense of explicitness, but in the sense of many and complete references. Let the form of the reference be brief and the number of references many and inclusive. Here good work means the opposite of its usual qualities. "Non multa sed multum" may well be the motto of the author, but of the index-maker "non multum sed multa." Very little about any one title, but titles enough to include everything in the book. Index-makers will still use their judgment; means and space and time will still limit the scope of the index; but nevertheless in so far as anything is omitted an index falls short of giving satisfaction, for this thing omitted because

it seemed small or unimportant may to another person or at a later date be the only thing wanted in the whole book.

"I have come to regard a good book," said Horace Binney, "as curtailed of half its value if it has not a pretty full index."

This fullness requires an extension of Ma-caulay's rule to stick pretty closely to proper names. That advice was given in the first place to the makers of an index of his history, and may not have been intended to be general. It may have been followed because it was an easy rule. But books contain very much more than facts about persons and places. Many readers are in quest of thoughts and ideas. A complete index cannot ignore ideas. Some books could not be indexed at all if only proper names were included. I have already spoken of this valuable feature in the indexes to recent editions of Emerson, Thoreau, Lowell and John Fiske. Of course the greater difficulty of indexing abstract ideas and the consequent expense has stood in the way of the production of proper indexes. But to the student, writer, or speaker who wishes to know what Emerson has to say on "affinities" or on "going it alone" an index such as we now have to his works is invaluable.

Into the technique of index-making and index-printing I will not enter. I have simply tried to make clear from a reader's point of view what qualities a good index ought to have—unity, brevity, exactness, fullness.

THE PLACE OF THE LIBRARY IN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION*

By FLORENCE MAY HOPKINS, *Librarian, Central High School, Detroit, Michigan*

SINCE the National Educational Association has reduced its overstock of departments by sacrificing that of the Library,† it may be well to consider seriously the place the library really holds in education. Recognition of the importance of as careful training in the choice and use of books as is now given in other lines of education, has not yet been received. An influence as far-reaching in

life as that of books deserves an established place in our educational systems. When our schools teach pupils how to read, they may be doing them an injury, instead of conferring a blessing, unless they also train them to choose carefully what to read. Is it too much to hope that the future may see the library interests of our schools organized into departments of primary, grammar, and high school grades, with a scholarly and capable head for each department, and as many assistants and clerks as are necessary? The librarian is sister to the teacher in all vital relationships, and "teaching is the greatest of all professions," according to Hugo

*Substance of a paper read before the Michigan State Teachers' Association, at Saginaw, Oct. 29, 1909.

†Action looking toward the discontinuance of its library department was taken by the National Education Association at its annual meeting in Denver, July 3-9, 1909.

Münsterberg in his recent book, "Psychology for teachers."

The fact that children's literature has received any adequate attention, in the past quarter of a century, is due largely to the co-operation of the two national associations, the American Library Association, and the National Educational Association. Together, they have placed at the command of almost every child the story outline of the world's greatest classics, to say nothing of the books of nature, of art, of travel, of music, of even children's reference books. Indeed, the field of juvenile literature has grown to such an extent as to require the services of a specialist in this line of library work in all of our large public libraries. The excellent work done through the story-hour in the children's libraries, especially in the settlement districts, should be enough to convince anyone of the power for real education latent in the library side of the question. What a contrast all of this offers to the barren textbook method of a generation ago! No wonder this sudden enlargement of the horizon of the 3 R's has dazed us for a time, and detracted from the good old method of drill. If our wealth has become dissipation, we must suffer from it as we do from any dissipation. To overread or overstudy is as injurious as it is to overeat or overtrain the body. Humanity has ever suffered from the extreme and intense interpretation of good. Witness the distortions in the name of even religion, man's highest good. Many a martyr has suffered for truth at the hands of authority which earnestly believed itself compelled to inflict the tortures for truth's sake. The abuse of a good, then, is no proof that the good should be withdrawn. Rather let us understand its relations, and use it, not banish it. If easy access to the multitude of current novels, magazines, even good reading of a mediocre grade, has detracted for a time from the mastery of fundamental facts, let us not banish supplementary reading, but endeavor to place it in a wiser relationship to the text-book, laying a foundation of drill upon which can be erected a desire for further study for the pure love of study itself. Now no department of education can minister to this interest as can the library if brought within the power of the pupil to use. A student who has learned from his text-

book of Homer and Plato, could scarcely fail to be impressed by seeing their complete works in the various translations, or fail to be discouraged if required to read long selections. I venture to say that a large percentage of high school students have never seen complete editions of even Shakespeare's plays, with leisure to browse over them and absorb the delicate culture which comes from the mere handling of good books.

It is the seeing and the handling of books, after a foundation of facts has been well laid, that enlarges the view, and quickens desire for scholarship. One of the foundation stones upon which Plato wished to build his ideal Republic, was the power of this delicate influence for culture which comes from being constantly in the presence of the best. Modern psychology would, no doubt, term it the training of the sub-conscious mind. But Plato's Republic was ideal; and, alas, our republic is real! What is left for us save refuge in the optimism of Brown- ing, "What comes to perfection, perishes"? Our commercial world has recognized that if the public are to become acquainted with new products they must be seen and handled. Bookstores place the new stock where it can be looked over even at great risk. More and more, libraries are beginning to open their shelves to the public, and accepting the loss as a part of the investment. We are no longer satisfied with books behind the bars, but are seeking for the best methods of releasing them and helping them to do their full amount of work in the world. In fact, the library is the college of the public, which no one can outgrow, and from which no one can be graduated. If formerly school was a part of life, now all of life is a school. The school days never end; the good old aim to "get an education" has exceeded our grasp and advanced into eternity. We can never "get an education." Even the specialist despairs of knowing thoroughly his one little branch. Science has revealed the infinity of the atom as well as of the stars.

What does all of this argue except growth, most suggestive growth in the field of cultural reading and study? A generation ago we were contented with one library for each large city, with the books under lock and key, no adequate catalog, no duplicate copies,

no scholarly director. Now, we expect a library, as we expect a school, in every village and hamlet. We have travelling libraries, branch libraries, school libraries, with open shelves, duplicate copies, trained leaders and a hundred other aids. One thing we lack, however, seriously lack, and that is systematic instruction, through our schools, in the use of reference books and reference guides. Our schools and colleges have kept pace with educational progress in almost every line except in that of training pupils to use intelligently and independently the ordinary guides in reference work. How many of our colleges, even, give systematic instruction in the choice and use of books? Students know books which happen to be needed in their own line of work, but they, in general, lack the power to find and sift material on subjects in which they have not been specially trained. It is time we made a strong plea for organized instruction in this rapidly growing field. Power to handle reference books rapidly and intelligently, to make wise use of all index guides, special bibliographies, card catalogs, etc., is certainly necessary in these days of the making of many books. Listen to a few arguments, taken from a special report of the late library department of the N. E. A., published in May of 1906, and inspired and compiled under the direction of our beloved Dr. Canfield: "Instruction in the most efficient use of a library should form as important a part of the curriculum as instruction in language or in history. It will exert more influence on the pupil's future career than any two subjects in the course of study. The library, rather than the school, makes possible and probable a continuation of intellectual activity and progress after school life is finished. . . . The committee suggests that not less than ten lectures or class periods be given to this work, with two hours' practice-work for each period,—thirty hours (minimum) in all. Double this time would be better." And again, from the report of '99: "Knowing how to consult books for information is often of more value than the facts themselves. How to use books is of prime importance in education, hence the value of reference books, and the importance of careful and systematic training in their use. . . . Pupils should, while in school, be trained to know and to

love good literature, to use reference books, to economize time in reading, through the table of contents, page-headings, etc." Edward Everett Hale goes so far as to say: "The difference between an educated person and one not educated is that the first knows how to find what he wants, and the other does not." Miss Kroeger, in her "Guide to the study of reference books," quotes Justin Winsor as saying: "I have long known how much books of reference fail of all the good they might accomplish, simply from ignorance of them, or inability to use them intelligently"; and from James Chalmers: "The ability to use reference books repeatedly and with the minimum loss of time, is one of the chief evidences of scholarly equipment, and pupils should early be trained in this most important branch of their education."

Is there a better period in our whole educational system to begin this work than in the high school? At high school age the pupil is beginning to have a desire for other fields to conquer. He is awake to all interests. He is anxious to find subjects for debates, ways of making electrical apparatus, answers for the endless questions of a normal boy of sixteen. If this interest is met and developed, we may help to add to his natural inclination a power to find quickly and intelligently the material which a library may contain on the subject in which he is interested. Is it not as necessary to train him in the laboratory of books as it is to train him in the chemical or physical laboratory? How many high school students, who have not been instructed in the use of reference books, could use a card catalog intelligently, or the different magazine indexes, or an index to a work in more than one volume, or an index to an atlas, or a concordance, or even the appendix to a Webster's Dictionary? Should any high school feel satisfied which graduates students unable to use such simple tools as these? And yet statistics prove that this has been done almost universally in the past. Many a college graduate, even, fails to use an index intelligently, especially if the work is in more than one volume. Most of our energy in secondary education is spent in preparing pupils for college, even though a very small percentage ever enter college. If our colleges would, therefore, place on the list of requirements for en-

trance the ability to use simple reference tools, our high schools would soon find means of complying, and all pupils, whether they entered college or not, would have some instruction in the use of a library. Books we have always with us, but professors we have not always. Every high school in the United States has a Webster's Dictionary, and yet I venture to say, with little fear of exaggeration, that not half of the pupils can use it and its appendix to the fullest capacity. Now one recitation of good systematic teaching would remedy this. Is there any school, anywhere, which could not spare this amount of time for such results? Add to this time one recitation period a term and the results will be most revealing.

To bring the matter to a focus, suggestions are herewith made for a course of eight simple lessons. By giving one forty minute lesson a term, this, or a similar outline, or a better one, could be covered during the four years of high school work. Any one of these lessons can be given in an average recitation period, if taken in order. The lessons include about thirty standard reference books, a fair range for high school pupils, certainly a much wider range than they would have if left to themselves. A similar plan has been incorporated in the English courses of the Detroit Central High School for seven years.* It has also been adopted by the high schools of Cleveland, the Girls' High School of New York, the high school of Jackson, Mich., the Central High of Grand Rapids, Mich., and is in the formative stage in many other schools. More extended courses are beginning to be introduced largely in normal colleges and universities.

This is by no means a suggestion for introducing a new course of study. It is simply a plea for eight forty minute lessons during the four years of high school work, with the hope of enlarging the pupil's horizon and revealing the possibilities of self-direction in education through the intelligent use of libraries.

Will you not read the outline critically to determine whether any one lesson is too long

*The plan, as used in this school, can be secured for four cents in stamps by addressing David Mackenzie, principal of the Central High School, Detroit, Michigan.

or too difficult for a high school pupil of average ability, constantly bearing in mind the fact that the plan is for inexperienced young people, and by no means for the trained librarian or teacher.

Each course should be illustrated by any available books, and followed by a definite set of questions carefully planned by teacher or librarian.

Lesson 1. Simple indexes.

An ordinary simple index.

Different indexes in the same volume.

Common abbreviations used in indexes, such as *ib.*, *sq.*, *ff.*

Dash between prominent pages.

An index to a work in more than one volume.

An index to an atlas.

Difference between an index and a table of contents.

The value of a preface.

Name of publisher, and date of publication.

It is more difficult to train pupils to use an index than at first appears. They insist upon using the table of contents, even after repeated instruction, and almost never think of using an index to a work in more than one volume. This one lesson is well worth while, if nothing else be done.

Lesson 2. More complex indexes.

Use of a concordance: illustrated by some good concordance to Shakespeare, such as the Bartlett or Clark; a concordance to quotations such as the Hoyt, Cyclopædia of quotations, or the Bartlett, Familiar quotations; a concordance to the Bible, Cruden or Strong.

Use of a card catalog, together with a brief explanation of the classification of books used in the local public library.

If possible, a trip to the local public library would be most suggestive to the pupils. Few pupils ever have the opportunity to move in and out among the shelves of a large collection of books. To be instructed in their arrangement, and then to find a book from the guide in the card catalog, is an experience which will awaken interest in the average pupil. If, in addition to this, a trip could be taken to some printing establishment, where the marvel of modern print-

ing directly from molten lead could be seen, an interest in the subject of the history of printing and book-making is practically assured.

Lesson 3. Dictionaries and simple handbooks of reference.

A thorough lesson in the use of Webster's New International dictionary, with all the reference points given in the appendix.

Same for the Standard dictionary.

Same for the Century dictionary, including the volume of Names and the atlas, together with the explanation that abbreviations, foreign phrases, etc., come in the body of this dictionary.

The Murray New dictionary of the English language should be explained as the most exhaustive dictionary, not yet complete.

The following handbooks of reference should be known: Brewer, Readers' handbook; Wheeler, Familiar allusions; Harper, Book of facts.

It is strange how difficult it is to train pupils to use the appendix to a dictionary. They will cheerfully walk blocks to a public library to find a reference which might have been found in a few moments by the intelligent use of a dictionary.

Lesson 4. Encyclopædias, general and special, together with a few valuable collections of encyclopædic arrangement.

A thorough lesson in the arrangement of an encyclopædia, explaining indexes, abbreviations, cross-references, bibliographies at the end of articles, etc.

The old standard encyclopædias should be known by name, such as the Chambers, Johnson's Universal encyclopædia, and especially the Britannica, with its general index for the different editions, and the index of long articles at the end of the articles.

The Nelson loose-leaf encyclopædia should be explained as a revolution in bookbinding, making it possible to keep an encyclopædia up to date.

The two comparatively recent American encyclopædias, the Americana and the New International, including names of fiction, should be explained.

A helpful clue to give pupils for reference work is the fact that almost every important subject has a special encyclopædia or dictionary of that subject only, such as medi-

cine, law, engineering, etc. An illustration of a few of the most important reference books of this character will be suggestive, for example:

Dictionary of music, 4 vols., Grove.

Cyclopædia of agriculture, 3 vols., and of Horticulture, 4 vols., Bailey.

Dictionary of biography, and Gazetteer of the world, Lippincott, 1 vol. each.

Cyclopædia of social reform, 1 vol., Bliss.

Cyclopædia of United States history, 10 vols., Harper.

And as many others as time and opportunity will permit.

A number of valuable collections of encyclopædic arrangement should be known; to illustrate:

Warner, Library of the world's best literature.

Larned, History for ready reference.

Brewer, Library of the world's best orations.

Historians' history of the world.

And as many others as possible.

Lesson 5. Magazine indexes.

Poole's Index to periodical literature (giving subject only). The full edition in six vols., 1802-1906, and the abridged edition in one vol.

The Readers' guide to periodical literature (author as well as subject):

Vol. 1, 1900-1904.

Vol. 2, 1905-1909 (this vol. to include reports of prominent societies, etc.).

Continued monthly.

Familiarity with these indexes is almost indispensable to any intelligent worker in a library. Surely reference indexes which unlock the best magazine literature for over one hundred years, including the current month, should be understood by high school pupils.

Lesson 6. Annuals and a few special indexes.

Annuals:

The World almanac.

The Statesman's yearbook.

Who's who.

Special indexes:

Baker, Guide to best fiction.

Granger, Index to poetry and recitations.

A. L. A. Catalogue of 8000 vols. (with supplements).

Kroeger, Guide to the study and use of reference books (revised edition).

To interest a pupil in the fund of information to be found in the World almanac can scarcely fail to awaken latent interest in finding information on current topics.

Lesson 7. A very few reference books published by the United States Government.

Document catalogue, being a general index to government publications, issued each congress since 1895.

Congressional directory.

Congressional record.

Year-book of the Department of agriculture.

Consular reports, general and special.

Pamphlet entitled, "Public documents for the people."

The use of government publications for reference is not as general as it should be. An interest in this subject is easily awakened. Even these few reference books, among the hundreds published by the government, are well worth explaining. The Document catalog unlocks the pamphlets of the government for the inexperienced as the magazine indexes do periodical literature. It is therefore almost as necessary to know this index as it is to know the Poole's index or the Readers' guide.

Lesson 8. A review of the whole subject, with carefully selected reference questions for practice.

With a little sacrifice and planning, a few simple lessons of the general character of those outlined above, could, no doubt, be introduced into many high schools. If the initiative does not come from the school, possibly it might come from the library, with the slight expense of a little substitute help in arranging books, etc. If work with schools is not feasible, a few lessons in the general subject given to local study clubs would probably be met with cordial response, and help to demonstrate the need of organized instruction in schools. Librarians see the need of instruction in reference books much more clearly than teachers do. Teachers are concerned mainly with a definitely assigned lesson or page reference which is to be mastered, while the librarian sees the helplessness of the pupil when in search for information on a subject in which he is personally interested. Is it not possible to meet both needs?

BOOK MARKING WITH TOOLS.

BEFORE investing in tools for gilding, perhaps some of the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL may be interested in the experiences of one amateur in this delusive but infatuating craft. She believes that this is the best method of securing a thoroughly satisfactory and permanent mark. The result is so very desirable, that she has gone to her wits' end to discover a practical means of achieving it—and confesses deferred success.

She found the idea and her inspiration for it at Williams College. It is actually done there and done both easily and inexpensively. She was courteously initiated into the details of the process, made her first acquaintance with "puppy" and came away happy with the precious receipt for "glare." Her sympathetic librarian was readily persuaded to purchase the tools, and then the amateur, being cautious by nature, submitted herself to a skilled bookbinder to practice the art under proficient direction. It seems to be easily acquired under the master's eye and burned fingers in no way abated the gloating pride over the neat gilt symbols one afternoon's labor brought forth. So in her own library workroom she set to work with zeal, albeit with prudent privacy, and, after one disaster, discreetly, upon waste covers and bits of leather. It seemed only a matter of practice and her enthusiasm ran high, so high that when she was entrusted with the reorganization of a library of some 36,000 volumes she determined to adopt this method of marking. The authorities were pleased with the proposition and a demonstration was in order. It is not necessary to describe the demonstration. It is enough to say that much kindly sympathy with untoward conditions was assuagingly expressed and that it was successful in so far as it fired an ambitious student to master the craft or die. (Incidentally he nearly died.) He set about the task assiduously. Having no better luck than the demonstrator, he sought council of experts and entered a class in gilding in the technical school of the city. The young man was a German and with the native patience and skilful fingers of that race, he succeeded. As a general thing on fresh new bindings his gilding was perfectly legible. It was sometimes beautiful. He put many hours upon it for a month or more and could at last gild one book in from 20 minutes to two hours, depending much upon the condition of the leather. However, to get the work on hand done, it soon became apparent that a large part of the student body would need be organized into a company of gilders, and at the rate of 25 cents per hour it would take the whole reorganization budget to pay them. The suggestion of engaging a skilled workman from a bindery was considered, but the cost of this

also seemed prohibitive and the amateur reluctantly saw white ink, instead of gold leaf, win the day.

But even after this failure, the amateur was still undaunted and attributed it to the difficulty of dealing with old bindings, which is, indeed, well nigh insuperable. On her return to her own college library, she chose one of the most promising student aids and confided her hope and ambition and together they stirred "glare," while the student took a mighty oath that what a man at Williams could do, could be done by a college girl. But after considerable effort, the results of which were not put on exhibition, the student reached the conclusion that, after all, her main business at college was her degree, not the art of gilding books, however infatuating that process might be, and she could not achieve both. So the laurels are still Williams'. And here the amateur and her tools, for the present, rest.

In one large library, having its own bindery, I was told that a young woman was able to do all the gilding after only about two weeks' practice. After the above experience, it seems to me that it can profitably be attempted only by a library whose accessions of new books would employ much of a gilder's time, and in a place where a young man or woman could be secured for this work for a moderate wage.

The difficulties incident to disintegrating binding, make it unadvisable for old collections. On many of these books the number must be gilded on a bit of new leather and pasted on. It does require considerable skill and a good deal of technical judgment, but still with practice it can be done, as Williams proves, and done with moderate expedition. I would be glad to know if other libraries have attempted it and with what results. Perhaps Williams could be induced to send out a master craftsman to initiate apprentices in various libraries. It would be a worthy mission.

As a compromise, the unsatisfactory feature of white ink and my strong dislike for the impudent stare of the white label lead me to suggest for the library still in virgin innocence of these atrocities, the *tinted label*. The only inoffensive white paper label is an old yellowed one whose bold crudity is toned down by the mellowing influence of time. The ordinary white label jumps across the room to strike you, and at a distance that white patch glares from the shelf long after all outline of the book is lost. I know of no libraries using tinted labels, but I think the use of an ecru or very light neutral brown which would tone in with any tastefully bound book would be a great æsthetic advance. If the tint were kept light the black marking would stand out quite as distinctly as from the dead white label, in fact, more so, for the tinted label

would not absorb one's attention as the glaring white one does. Nothing is gained by having the label conspicuous. It is the marking on it that we wish to read. Personally, I see no reason for not having labels made up in various tints, choosing for each book one which harmonizes with the binding. There is no reason why the labels, any more than the books themselves, need be in one color to create a pleasing effect. In fact, a tinted label rightly chosen might have a positive artistic value instead of being the blemish that all white labels are. If a library cannot achieve gilding, why not minimize the barbarity of the label by adopting a tint which will not be quite as offensive as glaring white, especially where the collection is not yet labelled.

JULIA PETTEE,
Head cataloger, Union Theological
Seminary, N. Y. City.

INSURANCE LIBRARIES

Reprinted from *The Independent*, Dec. 30.

INSURANCE libraries are collections of books, pamphlets and periodicals devoted wholly or in part to insurance and related subjects. They will increase very rapidly in number, size and efficiency in the next few years. They will develop much as have general public and college libraries in the last generation; but, more wisely and with greater rapidity. Their promoters will find at hand much good literature on library management; while general libraries, when they entered on their era of development in 1876, found that library management, in the modern meaning of the phrase, had scarcely been thought of, and that few records of study and experiment existed.

In 1876 an American library association was formed; in the same year a library journal was established, and from that year progress in library economy was very rapid. The ideas, methods and devices that originated with or were developed by and through this library organization revolutionized library administration. Many of these ideas, methods and devices were adopted in the business world, notably the card system in all its many applications.

That insurance libraries will be both large and numerous seems inevitable as soon as one considers these facts: In library history one well-organized and effective public, college or state library has always led to the founding or development of from one to a dozen others hitherto non-existent or inefficient. Special libraries are being established by the score, and insurance men will follow the custom.

Books and circulars are increasing with greater rapidity every day and demand more careful treatment before they surrender what

they contain even to the specialist. Insurance and its allied subjects and output of literature—literature which can be wisely and efficiently handled only by the application to it of tried library methods at the hands of an expert.

Out of the experience of public, college, university, state, medical and law libraries in their swift development in recent years one may draw a few general rules which apply to the establishment and management of an insurance library:

(1) Do not delay. The books, journals, pamphlets and reports of this current year are now easily acquired. With each succeeding year they will be more difficult to obtain. Begin at once.

(2) Provide space for more rapid growth than at first seems essential. It is a universal rule that the efficient library soon outgrows the limits of space its founders set.

(3) At the very beginning investigate insurance library administration as practiced in insurance libraries and other libraries of a kindred nature already established. The field is new, experience limited, wise decisions difficult, and the united wisdom of all who are undertaking to manage insurance libraries will not secure for this work at first the maximum of efficiency.

(4) Specialize as soon as possible; that is, devote the efforts of your own library to matters of supreme importance to your own company; and do not duplicate good collections already made if you can have ready access to those collections. Co-operate with other libraries akin to yours, that you may divide labor and share results.

(5) Above all things begin with a skilled librarian. At first, at least, set library skill above skill in insurance or knowledge of the literature of insurance. The purchase, storage, arrangement, classification, cataloging, digesting and making generally useful printed things call for very special skill. This skill has been developed by thirty-odd years of experience in this country, is taught in a dozen schools, and is to-day of the utmost value in the founding of a library of any kind whatsoever. JOHN COTTON DANA.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY: NEIGHBORHOOD AND EXHIBIT REPORTS*

A LETTER from Miss Witham, librarian of the Greenpoint Branch of the Brooklyn Pub-

*A "neighborhood exhibit" held at the Williamsburgh branch in the fall of 1909 aimed to represent the sociological conditions in each district and the administrative problems arising therefrom. Methods and plans for dealing with these problems were shown. Written reports describing neighborhood conditions and neighborhood work, prepared by each branch librarian earlier in the year were placed alongside of each branch's exhibit.

lic Library, sent last March to Mr. Hicks, then assistant librarian, contains the following sentence which expresses the aim of both the neighborhood exhibit recently held in the Williamsburgh Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library and of this summary of the neighborhood reports: "It would be most interesting to me, and so I assume to the others, if you would present to us extracts from many of the reports illustrating the most important points of variance in patrons, books, nationalities, problems and all the distinguishing features of the work in different parts of the borough. I often feel a keen sense of isolation from my fellows in the system, and this would tend a little, at least, to solidarity of feeling, which is, I think, one of the things toward which a system such as ours should aim."

To produce such a resumé, though well worth attempting, is hardly possible with the material in hand. For not only do the written reports vary in treatment of their topics, but some include what others ignore, or ignore what others include. And though there is good reason for this, it forces this summary to take a form which can deal with few conditions from the standpoint of all branches and must omit some altogether. This paper, then, will try to picture briefly some of the conditions of Brooklyn that affect the library as a whole, will mention some of the conditions and problems that affect the individual branches, but will rely chiefly on the neighborhood exhibit to show how these conditions are being met and to describe any special plan or device that may be worth copying. Conditions not being adequately met and recommendations for their better treatment, though here and there mentioned in the reports, must be omitted at this time.

Three general impressions are obtained by the reading of these reports, three interrelated conditions are emphasized, that confront the library as a system. That the amount of growth and change taking place in Brooklyn is unusual; that Brooklyn has changed from a city of rubber plants to a city of contrasts; that this once provincial city has become a cosmopolitan city. It is not long since the Saratoga district was chiefly farm land. The Ridgewood community is comparatively new. Borough Park has sprung into existence but lately. The Albany Heights neighborhood has increased 125 per cent. in population in five years, and the Williamsburgh and East New York sections have, in 10 years, practically changed their whole character. The contrast between the districts of Flatbush and Bushwick, or between Ridgewood and Fort Hamilton, or, to take two divisions of one suburb, between East New York and Brownsville, is more marked than that between many cities. But though the conditions that have produced this growth and change and under-

lie these contrasts are the same ones that have made the borough cosmopolitan, and though it is easier to enumerate the nationalities that are not represented than those that are, it should not be inferred that Brooklyn is in immediate danger of becoming quite as cosmopolitan as Manhattan.

Nineteen different nationalities, varying from Syrians and Spanish at South Branch, to Japanese at Montague Branch and Bohemians at Leonard Branch, are alluded to in the reports. Eighteen branches report Italians and foreign-born Jews, 10 branches report Germans, 5 branches Irish, and 5 branches negroes. And, strangely, one branch, Flatbush, does not speak of foreign residents at all. That these citizens of foreign birth are on the road to assimilation is indicated by South, which, while reporting Scandinavians, Germans, Italians, Germans, Jews, French, Spanish and Syrians, states that they have not colonized, but that, on the contrary, there is a marked community feeling throughout the district.

The presence of borrowers of different nationalities has a marked effect on the book problem. But the book problem is dependent also upon such considerations as the industrial character of a district, on whether it is isolated or in the heart of the city, whether its inhabitants are educated or uneducated. And as this problem must be a different one for each of the 26 branches, its existence can be but thus cited, while passing on to some of the specific conditions which, while affecting it, are interesting in themselves.

Taking up first some of the sociological conditions, great contrasts are at once encountered. Astral and Greenpoint, South, Ridgewood and Brownsville report a strong community feeling. East speaks of itself as seeming "more like a local village community than a component part of the big city." Pacific reports no community life at all, and Fort Hamilton reports a decided class feeling between the civilians and the army men. As to the readers themselves, New Utrecht divides its clientele into four classes: the old families, the suburban home hunters, the foreign element and the floaters who appear during the summer. And Tompkins Park in the following words reports two distinct sets of juvenile borrowers: "In summer most of our children come from great distances to spend a day in the park and incidentally to get a book. Meantime most of the children in the immediate neighborhood have gone to the country. As fall comes on the poorer children leave their cards and stop coming to the park, while the winter contingents come back for their books." Some branches like Leonard and Bushwick, report that the children make up the main body of their borrowers. East reports few adults, while, on the other hand, Macon reports that its readers are nearly all

adult. Williamsburgh declares that the library is used by men as much as by women; Astral and Greenpoint report few women patrons, and Bedford and Flatbush through the numerous women's clubs at hand do much work with women. Bedford, with its club borrowers, its authors, teachers, artists and ministers, with the demands made upon it to recommend doctors, real estate agents, dress-makers, intelligence offices, laundries, boarding houses, restaurants, trained nurses, dentists and stores that sell snails, seems to resemble in its functions a general town library. The educated and cultured readers using Bedford, Flatbush and New Utrecht, make another contrast with the uneducated patrons of Pacific and Leonard. Yet Leonard, just because it numbers rag-pickers' children among its borrowers, may be doing far more useful work in the end. And for a final contrast, picture the untidy shop windows in a district like Leonard, as compared with Ridgewood, where, says Miss Sheldon, "the people have the sort of homely sentiment that inspires them to keep great bouquets of fresh flowers in the shop windows along with the beef and pork, and to train luxuriant ivy in festoons among the links of sausages."

It would have been interesting had each branch reported whether it drew borrowers from within the geographical boundaries of another branch. Montague, of course, draws from all; Saratoga and DeKalb seem to compete in serving those wishing books on the useful arts, and though not stated, East gets occasional Brownsville borrowers, who make the journey in the belief that there the chances are better of finding the desired book "in." To determine the number of borrowers holding cards at several branches is impossible under our registration system, but it is certain that teachers and high school students generally belong to both the branches nearest their homes and nearest their work. Many people from distant districts, travelling by the Long Island Railroad, find it convenient to belong to the Pacific in addition to their home branch; and this branch, by the way, like Ridgewood and DeKalb, serves borrowers from the Borough of Queens.

That contrasts are found also in the administrative problems is shown by the fact that only Astral and Greenpoint, East, Brownsville, Pacific and South make special mention of the question of discipline, Brownsville and Bushwick of the registration problem, and Saratoga and Brownsville of the mutilation problem. This does not mean that the branches not mentioned are entirely without these problems, for some allusions to them are met with; but it means that a vital problem in one district may be of little consequence in another. For example, the difficulty found by Bushwick in making brothers and sisters register under the exact same sur-

name is not known at Bedford, while the worrysome demand for the latest novel at Bedford is hardly heard at Bushwick. Macon reports most of its reading to be purely recreational, while Saratoga claims that most of its books are drawn for study and are actually read, as proven by the large number of renewals.

There are two lines of effort which are reported by nearly every branch: club work and co-operation with the schools, and one branch, Saratoga, reports co-operating in addition with a moving picture establishment. Practically all the branches either have clubs meeting in their buildings, or they supply reading lists and books to clubs meeting elsewhere. The character of the work with the schools depends largely, as is seen at Bedford, Flatbush and Williamsburgh, on the proximity of one of the high schools; but the cordiality of the relations depends on no such physical conditions, but more on the individual branch librarian and school principal. It is true that Pacific reports one school principal as unfriendly, and there are others whose friendship seems lukewarm, but the great majority of the reports show that the principals and teachers are not only friendly, but that the principals are glad of the co-operation of the branches and appreciate the value of the library's help. The Williamsburgh report, speaking of the relations with public schools in 1904, says: "Principals and teachers were recommending the library and directing the attention of their pupils to the usefulness of the books in their work," and again, in speaking of the opening of the new building of the Eastern District High School, "The principal planned to use the public library for all school work, and also to have the school and the library co-operate and not attempt to duplicate each other in their purchases. We feel that the plan is working out successfully. The true spirit of co-operation exists between the teachers and the library staff, and the work as planned by the teachers is carried out as successfully as though the work were done under one roof."

Appreciation of the library and its importance is indicated again by the local newspapers, which print book lists, library news and sometimes take the trouble to accompany the text with cuts, as in the case of Prospects's book-plate exhibit.

Thus do the reports show that despite the rapid growth and change, the contrasts of the city's several sections and the cosmopolitan character of its citizenship, the individual branches are keeping pace with the changing local conditions, the library as a whole by its neighborhood work is connecting itself vitally with the life of the city around it, and the public is beginning to understand the work of the library and to value it.

LEON M. SOLIS-COHEN.

PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

FRANZ EHRLI, S.J., has an interesting report on this subject in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for June, dealing with the work accomplished to date through the initiative of the International Conference of St. Gallen in 1898. All parchment manuscripts of the first six centuries of the Christian era are in danger in consequence of the fineness of the parchment and the chemical composition of the inks used at the time. But the too ready adoption of means of preservation is to be avoided. The zapon process, for example, has been assiduously discussed and favorably received. But the experiments of the Berlin Bureau for testing materials (*Königliches Materialprüfungsamt*) show that caution is necessary. The opinion issued by the *Amt* in October, 1908, brings out the following points in regard to the two processes proposed—treatment with gelatine and zaponization. We have centuries of practical experience as to the action of gelatine on paper; it not only does not damage it, but makes it more resistant than before. The same holds good as to parchment treated with gelatine. Zapon is more easily applied, but it has already appeared that it undergoes changes through the influence of air and light. It is to be feared that this decomposition will have a deleterious effect on the manuscripts. Further experience is necessary. Experiments with the *cellit* process have given satisfactory results thus far. Damage through decomposition is not to be feared, and in the manner of application this process offers the same advantages as zaponization. Further tests are to be made.

The author gives an account of the methods in use under his direction in the Vatican Library. The use of sheets of celluloid or glass for protection is discussed; excessive care has apparently hastened the decay of certain manuscripts which were locked up in air-tight receptacles. The gelatine process evidently affects the condition of the manuscripts, and to their advantage. Dr. Ehrli draws the sensible conclusion that a hard-and-fast rule is not applicable; that each case must be judged by itself. If the sheets are sufficiently protected by being laid into paper folders, they should not be laid between plates of glass, and where the latter is sufficient, the gelatine process should not be applied. The description of the method of applying gelatine and *cellit* for parchments, and of the repairing of paper manuscripts, contains many useful hints, going into details to the extent of specifying the kind of blotting paper to be used, and the source from which tissue paper is procured.

F. W.

THE DISINFECTION OF BOOKS

(Reprinted from the *British Medical Journal*, July 24, 1909.)

XYLANDER (Arbeit. aus d. kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte, Vol. XXIX., Part II., 1908) has conducted experiments with the view of finding the best way of disinfecting books. Schumburg had found that while air at 100° C. containing 80 per cent. of water killed vegetative forms of bacteria, it did not destroy leather. Ballner found that bacteria dried on rags and placed inside books were killed in four hours by air at 95° C. containing 40 per cent. of water; while if the degree of saturation was increased to 60 per cent., the disinfection was complete in three hours. With the object of ascertaining conditions most efficacious for disinfection of parcels of books Xylander impregnated pieces of filter paper with various vegetative bacteria; they were placed between the pages of the books, which were exposed to the heated air either singly or piled upon or next to one another. Air at 95° C., charged to the extent of 20 per cent. saturation with moisture, killed staphylococci and tubercle bacilli in sputum dried on silk threads in two hours, while *B. coli*, *B. typhosus*, *B. paratyphosus*, *B. enteritidis*, and streptococci were killed in from 45 to 70 minutes. Diphtheria bacilli were killed after 30 minutes. When the moisture corresponded to 60 per cent. of saturation, all the bacteria were killed within ten minutes, and many within two minutes. Using 60 per cent. moisture saturation and a temperature of 95° C., the bacteria in a single book distributed between various pages and placed some toward the back, others in the middle, and others toward the front of the book, were not killed until after four hours had elapsed. With packets of books the time depended on the size of the packet. The temperature in the inside of books forming large packets rose very slowly, and under the conditions of the apparatus employed did not reach 95° C. within 24 hours. In all these experiments the only effect of the process was a slight yellowing of the paper and a tendency to curling of the cover. With 80° C., and 7.8 per cent. moisture, all bacteria tested were killed within 24 hours in a single book and in packets in 32 hours. As to formaldehyde, he found that a strong concentration of formaldehyde vapor did not work more rapidly than a week, and therefore kept to 10 per cent. formaldehyde solution in 30 c.cm. of water, and worked out the best degree of moisture for the disinfection. With from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. of moisture saturation, sterility was obtained in 24 hours. When formaldehyde was used the time of disinfection depended on the size of the parcel of books and on the relative moisture and temperature. As in the other experiments,

the temperature inside the books always remained below that in the apparatus. When formaldehyde was evaporated with water *in vacuo* at low temperatures—for example, with a vacuum of 450 mm. of Hg. and formaldehyde solution saturating at 70° C., even anthrax spores were killed in two hours, but only if the vapor could reach the pages of the books; no action occurred when the books were tightly packed together. His conclusion is that for the disinfection of books hot air is better than formaldehyde and aqueous vapor *in vacuo*. Both methods rest on scientific foundation, but further research is needed before the best method of disinfecting books can be determined.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

INFORMATION (*Resignements complementaires*) concerning the coming International Congress of Bibliography and of Documentation in Brussels has been issued in circular form, and may be briefly translated, in part, as follows:

The date of the Congress will be the 25th, 26th and 27th of August. The congress of Librarians and Archivists will be held the 20th, 30th and 31st of August. August 28 falls on Sunday, and arrangements will be made to occupy this day pleasantly between the two congresses. The international exhibition to be held this year in Brussels should be of unusual interest.

Trip to Belgium. The trip to Belgium should be made readily and at low rates by means of railroad tickets. The railroads all belong to the state, which delivers at very low price season tickets for five days or for 15 days, permitting the traveller to travel as far and as much as he wishes. These tickets may be bought at all frontier stations, on the receipt of a small photograph of the purchaser. (The photograph should be 6 centimetres by 4, the head being at least one centimetre.) In second class travel, and it is customary to travel second class, the price of the ticket is 20 fr. 50 for 5 days and 41 fr. for 15 days.

It was considered necessary to organize two congresses because of the great number of persons and scientific associations interested in bibliography who have less interest directly in libraries and archives. The Congress of bibliography and documentation will deal with the general subject of bibliography in its broadest terms, and will give particular attention to methods of co-ordination and co-operation along these lines. The Congress of Librarians and Archivists will be devoted to the consideration of problems of specific interest to libraries.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW LIBRARY LAW

OPPOSITION to the acceptance in southern California of the county library law, enacted by the last legislature, as reported in January L. J., has resulted in the adoption, by most of the public libraries of Los Angeles county, of a petition protesting to the county supervisors against the establishment of the proposed library system. This petition was drafted at a meeting of trustees representing the libraries of the county, held at Los Angeles, Jan. 10, 1910, and was sent to the various public library boards for signature. It was signed not only by trustees, but by librarians and assistants, and by some city councilmen and school principals. It was designed to postpone the adoption of the law, if possible, until amendments have been presented to the next legislature, in 1911, and the measure modified to meet the objections raised against it. The petition is as follows:

*To the Honorable, The Board of Supervisors,
Los Angeles County, Cal.*

"GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, do most respectfully protest against your submitting the question of the establishing of a County library system to a vote of the electors of Los Angeles county, under the provisions of the so-called County Library Law, for the following reasons:

"That said statute is crude and defective, and should not be put into operation until amended;

"That it does not provide for adequate notice of election, especially where a perpetual tax upon the people is involved, being only 14 days by posting notices, and does not provide for any publication of notice;

"That it does not contain provisions safeguarding elections held under its provisions, nor safeguarding the funds raised by taxation for library purposes;

"That it will put our libraries under control of a single individual, who will be responsible to no one;

"That it will put our library system into politics, which is undesirable, and which should remain as it now is, as free from political influence as is our school system;

"That it will provide a source of political assessments upon the employees of the system;

"That it will take the control of the libraries out of the hands of the people;

"That it will be a menace and danger to the existence of our city libraries, and may subject the cities to the alternative of double taxation for library purposes, or the abandonment of the city libraries;

"That it does not provide for discontinuance of the system after adoption;

"That in the judgment of the people most interested in our libraries, said statutes should not be put into force until after amendment by the next legislature.

"If, notwithstanding this protest, the board of supervisors shall determine to submit said question to a vote of the people in April next, then we most respectfully request and urge that you submit the same to a vote of all the people of this county at said time, and with that end in view, order a special election therefor in the charter cities, Los Angeles, Long Beach and Santa Monica, under the provision of section 2 of said act, and that you give ample notice of such election by publication in the newspapers in this county."

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

THE Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association held a meeting in Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 28-30, 1909.

The first session of the meeting was held Dec. 28 at 2.30 p.m., in the Carnegie Library, Mr. G. H. Baskette presiding. There was an assemblage of prominent and representative librarians present, representing a number of southern states. The meeting was characterized by unusual interest and enthusiasm manifested in the discussions for enlarging and extending the library work in the South. The main purpose of the department is to bring about a closer sympathy and co-operation between the school and the library. After some introductory remarks by the president, Dr. Louis R. Wilson, of Chapel Hill, N. C., read a paper on "The public library as an educator," published in the January LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mrs. Salome C. Fairchild, of Baltimore, made an address on "The value of library training." A paper was to have been read on this subject by Miss Julia T. Rankin, of Atlanta, who was unavoidably absent.

In the absence of Miss Mary R. Skeffington, state librarian of Tennessee, who had prepared a paper on "The state library," Miss Cornelia Shaw, of Davidson, N. C., who was to have led in the general discussion, embodied the main topic in an excellent paper, in which she pointed out the necessity of making the state library the center of library activities and distribution for the state. After a general discussion the meeting adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

The second day's proceedings opened with a paper on "The relation of library and school," by Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, of Nashville, which emphasized the importance and necessity of public library help to the public schools and explained the various methods adopted to bring about a mutual co-operation.

The general discussion of the subject was led by Miss Annie F. Petty, of Greensboro, N. C.

Professor Charles Meserve, of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., spoke of the system

of teaching which made the library serviceable, if not paramount, in imparting vitality to the study as distinguished from the close and uninspiring adherence to the text-book.

Mr. Miles O. Sherrill, of Raleigh, N. C., had prepared an excellent paper on the important subject, "The public library as a civic investment," but as he was not able to be present, and as the time of the meeting was taken up with discussion, the paper was referred for publication.

Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, of Middleton, Ga., read a paper on "The travelling library; its value to the state." The great work Mrs. Heard has already done in developing and managing a system of travelling libraries for the benefit of needy communities and her broad sympathy and practical aid in every phase of library endeavor, gave added interest to what she might advise in reference to this important department of library service.

The discussion following Mrs. Heard's paper was led by Miss Grace McH. Jones, of Asheville, N. C., who spoke of the systems of travelling libraries in the different states and the invaluable services these libraries have rendered. Miss Minnie O. Leatherman, formerly of Louisville, Ky., but now secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, read a paper on "The library commission and library extension."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Mr. G. H. Baskette, Nashville, Tenn.; vice-president, Dr. Louis R. Wilson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; secretary, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Nashville, Tenn.

Resolutions of general interest were adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, Under the present system of separate sessions of the various departments of the Southern Educational Association many members of the Association who are interested in several of the departments do not have the opportunity of getting the fullest information concerning them;

Resolved, That the Association be requested to set apart one of its general sessions at its annual meetings, at which session reports of the work and progress of all the departments may be submitted with such consideration and discussion of the matters involved as may be necessary.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the officers and the Council of the Southern Educational Association.

Resolved, That the Department of libraries of the Southern Educational Association, having special concern for library extension in the South, is also alive to the general library interests of the country, especially in their closer co-operation with schools; and hereby expresses its appreciation of the great work the American Library Association has done, and is doing, in all phases of library endeavor and promotion. This Department desires to co-operate with the American Library Association in every possible way for library advancement.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE Special Libraries Association begins under date of Jan. 1, 1910, the first number of its official bulletin, *Special Libraries*. The aim of this bulletin is to be a means of

furthering effective co-operation; to serve as a medium of intercommunications and to be, to a certain extent, a clearing house of notes and news of special interest to the members of the Association. Short reference lists and a limited number of papers will be given, but special attention will be devoted to listing the more important current literature and such official reports, books, periodical articles and pamphlets as are not included in the general book lists and periodical indexes. The subscription price is \$2, but the bulletin is sent free to members of the Special Libraries Association, the annual dues of that Association being the same as the subscription price of *Special Libraries*. Requests for subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, Special Libraries Association, 54 Lafayette st., New York City. The first number of *Special Libraries* gives space to the work of the various committees of the Association, the following committees of the Association having been formed: Legislative and municipal reference libraries committee; Public utility libraries committee; Technology libraries committee; and Insurance libraries committee. A brief classification of libraries with which each committee will deal is given.

The Special Libraries Association held its first meeting in New York City on Nov. 5, its organization having taken place at the Bretton Woods conference of the American Library Association. The officers of the Special Libraries Association are as follows: president, John Cotton Dana; vice-president, Robert H. Whitten; secretary-treasurer, Miss Anna Sears; executive board, president: vice-president, secretary-treasurer, also George W. Lee, of Stone and Webster, Boston.

NINTH CONFERENCE OF SWISS LIBRARIANS

THE proceedings of this conference occupied two sessions, on Oct. 1 and 2 (*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, November). Beside the scientific papers—among which President Bernoulli's "On some one-leaf incunabula"—various practical problems were brought up. A new edition of the Swiss union list of periodicals is projected; it will cover not only public and semi-public libraries, but institutional, club and government libraries as well. The matter of interurban loans (which will be affected by the new postal law which the government is considering) was brought up, and F. Gardy advocated the greatest possible liberality in the extension of time to those who borrow books under this arrangement. The suggestion that in the case of university dissertations which are published for the booktrade as well, the fact be noted in both editions, opens up a question which has been repeatedly discussed in Germany.

F. W.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS' MEETING

THE College and University Librarians of the Middle West held a protracted session at the A. L. A. Headquarters on Jan. 7, Mr. Koch presiding. The following were present and participated in the discussions: Messrs. Richardson, Princeton; Gould, McGill University; Smith, Wisconsin; Gerould, Minnesota; Root, Oberlin; Winsor and Drury, Illinois; Hepburn, Purdue; Lichtenstein, Northwestern; Jewett, Nebraska; Miller, Ohio Wesleyan; Goodrich, Michigan; Severance, Missouri; Leupp, Chicago; Mrs. Dixon, and Misses Robertson and Gettys, of Chicago. There were also several visitors. A tentative program had been prepared by the chairman, but owing to the interest displayed in certain topics and the time spent in the discussions the greater part of it was of necessity omitted.

Mr. Smith led with a few remarks on the departmental library problem at the University of Wisconsin. A general discussion followed, in the course of which Professor E. D. Burton, chairman of the committee in charge of the Harper Memorial Library, outlined the policy to be followed in reorganizing the library at the University of Chicago, epitomizing it as "Centralization of administration but decentralization of books." The discussion following Mr. Gerould's remarks on duplication of books for class work showed it to be the opinion of nearly all the librarians present that more books are bought by college students to-day than formerly, owing to the increasing insistence on collateral reading in connection with class work, and the liberal policy of most college libraries with regard to books needed for such reading. This topic merged naturally into the next, "Cultural reading for students," on which Mr. Hepburn said a few words. Mr. Drury mentioned the plan adopted by the University of Illinois, by which engineering students are given scholastic credit for summer reading of a cultural nature. At this point the meeting adjourned for lunch.

The afternoon session opened with a discussion of the advisability of preparing a union list of periodicals in college libraries in the middle west. No definite decision was reached, but the discussion revealed a considerable degree of activity in this field among the libraries of this section at present. Mr. Root next related his experiences in the handling of duplicates, and suggested a method for exchanging such material. It developed that many libraries are already following out a regular system of duplicate exchange to good advantage. Mr. Drury spoke on the care of pamphlets, discussing the advantages and disadvantages and the cost of various binders and cases, and exhibiting some forms that had proved successful at the University of Illinois. Dr. Jewett,

speaking on reserved books, explained the elaborate system in vogue at the University of Nebraska, and the manner in which careless and light-fingered students had been brought into abject submission at that institution. The other side of the picture was presented by Mr. Gerould, who spoke on faculty circulation. In the discussion which followed various plans were proposed for abating the evils in this department, but the general consensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of not borrowing trouble from this source.

On motion of Mr. Gerould a committee consisting of Messrs. Koch, Smith and Lichtenstein was appointed to make arrangements for the next meeting.

ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

THE 14th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Friday and Saturday, March 4-5, 1910. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, on the ocean end of South Morris Avenue.

The sessions will all be held at the hotel: the first on Friday, March 4, 8.30 p.m., will be under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club; the second, on Saturday, March 5, 10.30 a.m., under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association; and the third, on the evening of the 5th, at 8.30 p.m., will be a general session.

The New Jersey Association is planning to hold two special meetings before the regular joint sessions. Full particulars can be obtained from the secretary, Miss Edna B. Pratt, State Library, Trenton, New Jersey.

Members and their friends who wish rooms reserved are requested to write direct to the hotel. Those desiring to obtain special rates for a week or longer are requested to communicate with the proprietor direct.

RAILROAD RATES

New York or Newark to Atlantic City and return.....	\$5.00
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, from Market or Chestnut Street wharf.	2.00
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, Pennsylvania R. R. electric train, from Market Street wharf.....	1.75
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, Pennsylvania R. R. steam train from Broad Street Station via Delaware River bridge.....	2.50

HOTEL RATES

Hotel Chelsea

One person in a room (without bath),	\$3.50 per day.
Two persons in a room (without bath), each	\$3.00 per day.

Hotel Gladstone

(Located just across the street from the Chelsea.)

One person in a room (without bath), \$2.50 per day.

Two persons in a room (without bath), each \$2.50 per day.

One person in a room (bath), \$3.50 per day.

Two persons in a room (bath), each \$3.50 per day.

NEW JERSEY MEETING

A special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held on Thursday evening, March 3, and on Friday morning, March 4. The program for the evening meeting will be as follows:

Library from the standpoint of the school, A. B. Meredith, superintendent Essex County schools; Library from the standpoint of the club woman, Mrs. Pattison, president New Jersey Federation of Woman's Clubs; Library from the standpoint of the public, Judge A. T. Sweeney, Stirling, N. J.

At the Friday morning meeting there will be discussed in six-minute papers questions which have been sent in upon request from libraries throughout the state. They are as follows:

What means can be employed first to promote or encourage reading of classics and non-fiction? Secondly, what means can be used to prevent or discourage the reading of trashy, worthless or sensational literature or fiction?, Mr. A. L. Peck, Gloversville, N. Y.

What is essential in a good book for children?

Civil service for librarians, both sides of the question, Gardner Colby, chief examiner, New Jersey Civil Service Commission.

Government documents in a small library. Miss McDonald, Pennsylvania Library Commission.

Reference work with schools, Miss Louise Morris, Summit Free Library, Summit, N. J.

What authors' works should be rejected?, Miss Josephine Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School.

What good points to look for in selecting a book, Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Library School.

Means of securing support for a free library which has no regular income from taxation or endowment, Miss Hannah C. Anderson, president, Library Board, Lambertville, N. J.

The periodical question, Miss Marie Hilson, Trenton Public Library.

Apportionment of the library income. How much for books? for expenses? for salaries?, Miss Mary Farr, Maryland Library Commission.

How to interest your people in the public

library in your village, Miss Carpenter, Public Library, Wharton, N. J.
Local history collections, J. M. Rogers, former reference librarian, State Library, Trenton.

Book lists for aids, Miss Beatrice Winsor, Newark Public Library.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE New England College Librarians held their winter meeting at Simmons College, Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1909. Nineteen institutions were represented and 40 members were in attendance. Miss Mary E. Robbins, director of the Simmons College Library Department, presided, and the following subjects were offered for discussion.

1. Amount and kind of assistance given to college students in the use of the library.

2. What can the library do to help a student in thesis work?

3. Is it advisable to establish a separate library room for undergraduate students?

4. How shall we encourage general cultural reading among students?

5. To what extent are students allowed to reserve books by the hour, and how long ahead of the hour for which the book is desired?

6. Staff meetings and the program followed at such meetings.

7. Relations between the faculty and the library.

8. Limitations of books to be accepted as gifts.

The next meeting will probably be held in the new library building at Smith College in April.

LOUIS N. WILSON, Secretary.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS MEETING

THE Middle West meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held in Chicago, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4, 1910.

A large attendance of commission workers and the presence of many librarians who were in the city for the meeting of the A. L. A. Council gave to the meeting much the semblance of an A. L. A. gathering. Fourteen commissions were represented—Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin. Following the precedent of former years, Stratford Hotel was again chosen for headquarters.

The session was called to order at 2.30 Monday afternoon by Mr. A. L. Bailey, president. Mr. Bailey stated that since the last mid-winter meeting of the League a decision was reached at Bretton Woods to hold mid-winter meetings in three sections—Eastern,

Midwestern, and the Pacific coast; the meeting in the Middle West to be followed by the Eastern meeting, Feb. 4 and 5, at Albany, New York. The annual meeting of the League, held each year in connection with the A. L. A. meeting, affords the opportunity for general League action, the section meetings being held for conference and discussion of methods, and problems of the various kinds of work of the library commissions.

The topic for the afternoon was Field work, and Miss Alice S. Tyler, of Iowa, a former president of the League, took charge of the afternoon program. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, a member of the Indiana Library Commission, discussed "To what extent shall the commissions supervise the libraries already established?" and suggested ways of strengthening the state's method of library extension through a commission.

Special phases of supervision were presented by other speakers. Miss Edna Lyman, advisory children's librarian of the Iowa Library Commission, spoke on the advisory supervision of work with children in the small library as recently inaugurated by the Iowa Commission; work with normal schools by instruction in the use of books, etc., was discussed by Mrs. M. C. Spencer, state librarian of Michigan, and Miss Wales, secretary of Missouri Library Commission; the commission's relation to public and high schools was discussed by Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*; Miss L. E. Stearns, Wisconsin; Mr. Legler, Chicago; Mrs. Elmendorf, Buffalo, and others. Commission supervision of state institutions was discussed by Miss Carey, of the Minnesota Library Commission.

The second session was held Tuesday morning, with the president in the chair. A report of the publications committee was presented by the chairman, Miss Baldwin, of Minnesota, in which the progress of various publications was reported. Since the Bretton Woods conference the publications issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board for the League are: The "Swedish list," compiled by Miss Valfrid Palmgren; and "Why do we need a public library?" [a new edition of Tract no. 10] compiled by Chalmers Hadley. Of the publications in press, "Mending and repair of books" is to be issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board in its Handbook series. Reprints of reports of the Committee on commission work in state institutions, and the Essentials of a model commission law, issued by the League, will be available for free distribution to commissions which are members of the League.

Regarding the publications in process of preparation, the Wisconsin Commission reports that the 500 titles in the Children's list are practically chosen, and that the Suggestive list is under way.

The Yearbook, which the chairman of the Publications committee has in hand, and

which was to appear at the close of the year, had been delayed that some matters regarding its make-up might be discussed at the present meeting. With material nearly all at hand, it is anticipated that the work of compiling will move on rapidly and the book be issued in a short time.

Certain publications were recommended, and a financial statement made. The fact that the only source of income for all League expenses is the annual fee of \$5 from each commission in the League makes it necessary that the publications shall pay for themselves, and in every instance this has been the case, with the exception of the Yearbook, which is not purchased in large quantities, and many copies are distributed free in states where the organization of a commission is being considered. It was recommended that some means of reducing the cost of this publication be considered.

A discussion of the *A. L. A. Booklist* followed, and Miss Bascom, the editor, asked for suggestions.

The proposed library binding for *Everyman's Library* was discussed by the president as chairman of the A. L. A. committee on binding.

Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, presented the matter of rates of subscriptions to periodicals through agencies, and the discussion of this and the increased price of books led to a motion being made that the chair appoint a committee to draft resolutions protesting against the increase in prices.

The remainder of the forenoon was devoted to travelling libraries, with Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, chief of the Travelling libraries department, in charge of the program.

A report of the Committee on uniform travelling library statistics was presented. Satisfactory blanks for such statistics had been determined upon and had been put into print, and the committee recommended their use as the basis of the Yearbook statistics. The report was referred to the Executive committee for action, same report to be presented at the Eastern meeting.

Miss Wales, secretary of the Missouri Commission, presented a paper on "The essentials in inaugurating a new travelling library system," based upon her own experience in organizing the Travelling library system in Missouri.

At the opening of the Tuesday afternoon session, Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, president of the A. L. A., was asked to give a word of greeting.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, chairman of the Lecture committee on libraries in U. S. penitentiaries, gave a report regarding progress of the work of this committee, and described his recent visit to the penitentiary at Atlanta.

The topic of summer schools was then taken up, and Miss Martha Wilson, of the

Minnesota Commission, who discussed "Balancing the course of instruction, technique *vs.* inspiration," giving a comprehensive survey of the generally accepted courses of summer library schools, and indicating ways by which the regular technical course might be made inspirational, and also the subjects which are in themselves inspirational and broadening. Special courses as a part of the summer session were also considered, for the purpose of attracting former students, trustees and special workers.

The new Illinois Library Extension Commission was represented during the meeting by two members, Mrs. Eugenia M. Bacon, Decatur, and Mr. J. H. Freeman, Aurora, who were introduced to the meeting as representatives of the youngest of the increasing group of library commission states. Both Mrs. Bacon and Mr. Freeman responded to the introduction, telling of the passage of the Illinois law and their plans and hopes for the future of the work in the state.

Miss Baldwin, chairman of Publications committee, and compiler of the Yearbook, then presented certain points for discussion regarding items to be included in the forthcoming Yearbook.

The Chicago Library Club gave a reception at the Art Institute on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, to the visiting librarians who were in attendance at the A. L. A. Council meeting, Institute, and League of Library Commissions.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute met at the Chicago Public Library on Thursday, Jan. 6, at 10 a.m., with a second session at 2.30 p.m. The following were in attendance: Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago; Clement W. Andrews, Chicago; Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis; Miss Electra Doren, Dayton; Mrs. Theresa W. Elmendorf, Buffalo; Charles H. Gould, Montreal; Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn; Nathaniel D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; Theodore W. Koch, Ann Arbor; Henry E. Legler, Chicago; Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids; Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton; Carl B. Roden, Chicago; Azariah S. Root, Oberlin; Walter H. Smith, Madison; Phineas L. Windsor, Urbana; Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph, Mo.

The president, Mr. Bostwick, read a paper giving his ideas on affiliation. He drew some analogies between the problems of federal government and those of such bodies as the American Library Association. A body of librarians associated for the furtherance of the work that they have undertaken, find for many years that their objects are sufficiently simple, or, at all events, that they are aimed at in common by so many of the members that the body may deliberate and act upon them as a whole. Such was the situation of the American Library Association at the outset: such it remained except for the

work of committees, until the amendment of the constitution by which the Council was constituted. This amendment was forced by the growing necessity of separating the administrative business from the discussion of professional questions. In course of time the division along these lines has become threefold: the Executive Board caring for the business of the Association, the Council doing its deliberation, and the Association as a whole devoting its time to hearing set programs, with such brief discussion of papers as is possible in a large meeting. This triple division was so long indicated that its formal recognition in the recent constitutional revision was almost a matter of course. It had been, in fact, so long a necessity that it was thought necessary to resort to the formation of the American Library Institute, an organization intended to supply the need of a purely deliberative body. The functions of the Association that are limited to the discussion of professional problems rapidly multiplied with the increase of those problems. It became necessary to talk of children's work, of the duties of trustees, of the making of catalogs, of many other things that require special knowledge and claim the interest of particular persons. Hence the formation of new committees, the splitting up of the Association into sections, the formation of outside associations, with or without affiliation with the larger body. Subdivision has proceeded with lack of system and not always along the lines of approved usefulness. Some of our separate problems are still cared for by the Association as a whole, some are entrusted to committees, for others sections have been formed, while in still other cases outside organizations have sprung up, some of which have become affiliated with the Association and some remain independent. Sections and committees have been formed, not because they were needed, but because it was hoped that their existence might stimulate some movement or serve to direct library energy along certain lines, somewhat as if we should establish a city bureau for the inspection of aeroplanes. This has caused a reaction under which it has been difficult to secure the establishment of a new section even when obviously necessary, and this has forced the organization of outside bodies with the direct object of becoming affiliated with the Association, and thus forcing its hand. This method of operation must be deprecated by every one. When an outside body already exists, it is natural that it should hesitate to give up its individuality and become a section. Here there is historical and logical reason for affiliation; but the organization of a body expressly for the purpose of affiliation has no such justification.

These principles may be applied to libraries themselves as well as to organizations of librarians. It is not long since libraries be-

gan to specialize, and already we have collections confined within the narrowest boundaries. The public library may continue to care for all sections of the work, or it may provide a special department for each, or it may refuse to take them up, in which case we find that outside organizations will be formed for the purpose, sometimes to be affiliated or connected in some way with the general library, sometimes to go on their way independently. The children's library, now indisputably a component part of the public library, seemed at one time likely to develop as a separate institution. It is natural, of course, that a professional institution should have its collection of professional literature. There is no reason, however, for an independent commercial library for the use of the general public, or for a separate library of musical scores. Where these exist it is generally the fault of the public library; it has neglected its opportunity. They should not remain separate beyond the time when the public library, realizing its mistake, is willing to absorb them or to receive them into some kind of affiliation. Where the propriety of a separate library is undoubted, there may still be affiliation of a certain kind, although not organic—co-operation it is generally called. The disadvantages of separate institutions, each going its own way, are two: duplications and exclusion. There is danger that money will be wasted by purchasing the same book for each, and danger that each will leave it to the other, so that it will not be purchased at all. The remedy is a division of the field of purchase, of whose value we have so shining an example here in Chicago. When the cooperating institutions are all in one town the arrangements can easily be made. Where they are widely separated the desired results may be brought about by free and systematic interlibrary loans, or in case of libraries in the same neighborhood, by a reservoir collection such as librarians are now discussing with interest.

Mr. Bostwick proceeded further to extend the meaning of the word affiliation, discussing the connection of the library with bodies of which it may itself be considered a department—with boards of education or with municipalities.

Mr. Legler was asked by the president to give an outline of the government of the Public Library of Chicago. The government of this library is vested in a board of trustees, three of whom are appointed each year by the mayor. The source of income is by tax mainly, about \$7000 additional being derived from invested trust funds representing a series of gifts from citizens. The annual revenues are based on an estimate prepared by the board of directors and submitted to the council.

The apportionment of the funds derived annually is wholly in the hands of the board of directors, the distribution of amounts for

salaries, books, maintenance, and other purposes being made annually in January. These amounts, however, are flexible to the extent that the board may transfer from one to the other as necessities require, within the year for which the sums are received. The title to the real estate utilized for library purposes is vested in the city. Funds which are bequeathed for library purposes are held by the board of directors, as trustees.

Mr. Purd B. Wright reported on the organization of the St. Joseph Public Library, which is supported by taxation. Under the law the library receives not less than 4-10 of a mill, which has been construed to mean for support of the central library only. In addition, a specific sum is received for each branch. Total receipts are slightly in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill. All bills are paid through city departments, expenditures, however, being wholly under the library board.

Mr. Ranck stated that the Grand Rapids Public Library was a department of the city government, provision for its organization and maintenance being a part of the revised city charter for 1905. The title to all its property, however, is in the name of the Board of Education, a separate corporation from the city. The management of the library is in the hands of the Board of Library Commissioners, five of whom are elected by the citizens at large, one retiring each year. The sixth member is the superintendent of schools *ex-officio*. This board has control of the public library and the museum, and the art gallery, should the city ever have one. It is also empowered to act as trustee in the holding and management of trust funds for library, museum and art purposes. The income of the library for maintenance is provided in the city charter, which requires that annually there should be placed in the budget not less than 4-10 of a mill on the assessed valuation of the city. In several instances additional funds have been placed in the budget by the city council for specific purposes. The income for books, however, is derived entirely, except in a few instances, from fine moneys which come to the library chiefly through the operation of the state constitution. According to the constitution of the state of Michigan, fines for the violation of state laws are apportioned once a year to the different school districts in each county (the city of Grand Rapids being a single school district) in proportion to the number of children of school age in that county; that is, persons between five and twenty years of age. In addition to this, fines for the violation of city ordinances come to the library for the purchase of books. Also the library book fines go to the library book fund. These last two sources of income are turned over to the library every month. The amount from county fines comes to the library but once a year. As a result of this the income for the library's book fund

varies very greatly, during the past five years running from about \$5000 to \$12,000 a year. In Kent County, Michigan, about 75 per cent. of the children of school age live in the city of Grand Rapids, and therefore the library has that proportion of county fines.

The city comptroller audits all library bills and the city treasurer is the treasurer of the Library Board.

Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, in reporting on the organization of the Cincinnati Public Library, emphasized the fact that for 12 years that institution has been a county library with no relations existing between it and the city authorities; it is managed by a board of seven trustees; two appointed by the Board of Education, two by the Union Board of High Schools, two by the directors of the University of Cincinnati, and one by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The trustees of the library have power to certify a levy up to half a mill, which is collected by the county authorities.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Ranck and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Institute recommend to the A. L. A. Publishing Board the compilation and publication of some account of the various forms of organization and management of public libraries, emphasizing in such a report the organic or local connection of the library with the municipality, showing, for example, how the library board is appointed, how the library receives its appropriation, how its bills are paid, in whose name the title to the library property is vested, how the library is affected by civil service, etc.

The general question as to how the library can help the city was opened by Mr. Wright.

Miss Tobit, Mr. Gould, Mr. Ranck, Mrs. Elmendorf and Mr. Brown contributed further to the topic.

Miss Ahern emphasized the fact that any public library misses a splendid opportunity in not having a municipal department. Members of the Merriam Commission have been surprised at the amount of material of interest to them to be found in the John Crerar Library. It is a good business proposition to have all this material in the public library. Finding it there will interest the city authorities in the public library.

Mr. C. W. Andrews reported on inter-library loans, and in the discussion Mr. W. M. Smith stated that the library of the University of Wisconsin refuses to borrow books for undergraduate thesis work, claiming that the faculty should limit their assignments to subjects fully represented in the library. It was felt by some that there was need of a set of rules governing interlibrary loans. The Chicago Public Library feels the need of systematization of this branch of its work. The Philadelphia Free Library has recently refused to loan its books for the blind outside of the state of Pennsylvania. Requests coming from Illinois have been referred to the Chicago Public Library.

THEODORE W. KOCH, *Acting Secretary.*

American Library Association

MINUTES OF COUNCIL

The midwinter meeting of the Council of the American Library Association was held on Jan. 5 in Chicago, and was well attended. The president, N. D. C. Hodges, was in the chair, and those present included C. W. Andrews, P. L. Windsor, Purd B. Wright, Johnson Brigham, Carl B. Roden, A. E. Bostwick, Frank P. Hill, James I. Wyer, Henry E. Legler, R. G. Thwaites, A. L. Bailey, Mary W. Plummer, Edith Tobitt, Mary E. Hazeltine, Alice S. Tyler, Harrison W. Craver, T. W. Koch, S. H. Ranck, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, C. H. Gould, Mary E. Ahern and Lutie E. Stearns.

Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the A. L. A., reported on the work at the executive office in Chicago and field work done by the secretary since Sept. 1.

E. C. Richardson reported briefly on the International Congress of Librarians and Archivists to be held in Brussels next August. He said that a reasonable number of papers would be secured from American librarians for this Congress. As there was doubt as to whether the A. L. A. was to participate in this one Congress alone, a resolution presented by C. W. Andrews was adopted as follows: "Resolved, That the Executive Board be asked to instruct the Committee of the A. L. A. on the International Congress of Librarians at Brussels, to extend its scope to include the International Congress on Bibliography so far as may be feasible."

Miss Alice S. Tyler introduced for consideration the question of the affiliation of state library associations with the American Library Association. She said the question had been raised as to the ability of the A. L. A. to hold the interest of remote states in the country. The Iowa Library Association had asked about affiliating with the national association, and Miss Tyler said the suggestion was made in Iowa that each state association should have a representative on the A. L. A. Council. Purd B. Wright believed that if delegates were sent from each state association to A. L. A. conferences, that the smaller libraries would be placed in touch with the American Library Association.

Miss L. E. Stearns said the practice of sending A. L. A. representatives to state association meetings was a good one. She suggested that the A. L. A. appoint a manager or representative in each state in order to keep the state association in touch with the national organization.

Miss Tyler said if state delegates were sent to the A. L. A. conference, they would have to be taken care of officially at the conference.

In connection with membership in the A.

L. A., C. W. Andrews said that in medical circles, for instance, membership in the national organization was a requisite for membership in the state association.

S. H. Ranck stated that information should be at hand as to what is being done in other national organizations.

Following a discussion as to whether the initiative should be taken by the national or state association in affiliation between the A. L. A. and state library associations, it was voted, "That the president appoint a committee to include in its report the methods used and results obtained by other organizations." The president appointed Alice S. Tyler, S. H. Ranck and Frank P. Hill on this committee.

The report on library sections of other educational associations was given by Mary E. Ahern. She said that library sections in other associations had been limited to teachers and women's clubs. In the National Education Association, Miss Ahern said the work of its library department had not been understood, and it was not known generally in the N. E. A. that its work was for the good of the teachers. She believed that if the A. L. A. would ask for an opportunity to present the library idea, what it is and what it means, to other educational associations, good results would follow. Miss Ahern declared herself as opposed to librarians taking charge of the library sections in other associations.

A. E. Bostwick was in favor of the A. L. A. wanting a place in the general programs of other educational associations.

Following a discussion of the A. L. A. and the N. E. A., Miss Ahern presented the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association learns with regret of the action taken by the National Education Association looking toward the discontinuance of the library department of that association. Resolved further, that it is the sense of the Council that the work done and the reports issued in the past by the Library department have been useful and significant; that large opportunities for future work still exist and that the Council records its strong hope that the Library department will not be abolished."

S. H. Ranck referred to the ruling of the Periodical Publishers' Clearing House with reference to subscriptions to periodicals by libraries through agents. He called attention to W. H. Brett's action in Cleveland against the publishers, and Mr. Hill urged that the Council give its support to Mr. Brett in his contention.

Miss Ahern moved that a committee be appointed to report on this, which was voted, and the president appointed S. H. Ranck, F. P. Hill and Mary E. Ahern on this committee. The committee reported as

follows: "Whereas it appears that the Periodical Publishers' Clearing House is an organization discriminating unjustly against libraries; Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of the American Library Association that the Association through its Executive Board should give its moral support to the Cleveland Public Library in its fight against the Periodical Publishers' Clearing House as a combination in restraint of trade; and, furthermore, that the Executive Board instruct the Association's committee on bookbuying to continue to use every effort within the power of the committee and the Association to have the discrimination of the aforesaid Clearing House declared unlawful by the United States courts." The above report of the committee was adopted.

A committee, composed of Mary W. Plummer, C. W. Andrews and C. W. Lane, was appointed by the president to prepare resolutions on the deaths of Alice B. Kroeger, Mary E. Sargent and Dr. James H. Canfield.

The secretary read the following communication from the Executive Board of the Association, "Voted, that in view of the vote of Council at the Minnetonka conference as being inexpedient (*see p. 410, Papers and Proceedings of the A. L. A., 1908*), the Executive Board refers for the consideration of the Council, the communication of the Committee on library training, suggesting an examination of library schools."

Henry E. Legler urged that there be an examination of the library schools as suggested by the committee, or the list of schools which have appeared in the A. L. A. Handbook and other Association publications should be omitted.

It was moved and voted that, "It is the sense of the Council that it is expedient to adopt the report of the Committee on library training in regard to examination of library schools."

C. H. Gould, chairman of the Committee on sections of the A. L. A., submitted a report which aroused much interest. Three recommendations were made by the committee. First, that petitions for the establishment of sections should be presented only by:

(a) Members actively engaged in the work of the proposed section.

(b) By not less than 20-25 of such members. Second, it is suggested that a section whose usefulness has become, for any reason, a thing of the past, should be discharged by the Council. Third, it might be well also that the general program committee should feel that it has the right to exercise a stricter supervision of the section programs than it has hitherto done; that it might even decide not only how much, but whether any time at a conference should be allotted to the work of a particular section.

By vote of Council the first and second recommendations were adopted, but the third recommendation was rejected. It was voted, that the report of the Committee on sections of the A. L. A. be presented to the Executive Board with a statement of the action of the Council thereon, with instructions to incorporate its adopted provisions into amendments to By-laws 9 and 10.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive board of the American Library Association met in Chicago, Jan. 4, 1910. The members of the Executive Board present were N. D. C. Hodges, James I. Wyer, jr., Alice S. Tyler, Mrs. H. L. Elmen-dorf, C. W. Andrews, Purd B. Wright and Henry E. Legler.

After a statement by the president, N. D. C. Hodges, as to the advisability of holding the 1910 conference in New York City, there was an informal discussion, after which it was voted, that Mackinac Island, Michigan, be selected as the meeting place of the American Library Association on condition of satisfactory rates, conference rooms, etc., being granted.

A letter was read from H. C. Wellman in which he tendered his resignation as chairman of the Committee on library administration. It was voted, that Harrison W. Craver be appointed chairman of the Committee on library administration. It was voted also, that Miss Theresa Hitchler be appointed chairman of the Committee on catalog rules for small libraries, with power to appoint the other members of that committee.

Reports were received from the various committees outlining committee work for the ensuing year. The Committee on library training reported to the Executive board as follows:

"For some years past members of the American Library Association have recently repeatedly called the attention of the Committee on library training to the fact that on account of the rapid increase of schools and other agencies for library training, an examination of such places of study by the committee would be of great value.

"It has seemed to the committee that in this matter merely ex parte statements from the schools themselves or from others ought not to be accepted, but that any expression of opinion on the part of the Committee on library training should be made only after a careful examination by competent examiners, of the existing facilities for library training. It is the judgment of the committee that the present situation calls for a very careful examination of the present opportunities for library training. The committee therefore desires, during the coming season, to give to all such places of training an opportunity to be examined. Such examinations would be conducted by at least two

thoroughly trained persons selected by the Committee on library training, the same examiners to inspect all the schools desiring it. Only such schools as wish to be examined will be visited.

"If the school should accept the opportunity of examination offered by the committee, it will, of course, be necessary to pay the expenses of the examiners. Therefore, before entering upon this work, this outline of the plans of the committee is presented to the Council of the A. L. A., with the request that if the plans of the committee commend themselves to the Council an appropriation of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made to pay the expenses of such an examination."

It was voted by the Executive board that in view of the vote of the Council at the Minnetonka Conference (*see* page 410, Papers and Proceedings, 1908) as being expedient, the Executive board referred for the consideration of the Council the report of the Committee on library training, suggesting the examination of library schools.

Under section two of the by-laws of the Association the following nominating committee was appointed: Arthur E. Bostwick, W. H. Brett, E. C. Richardson, Mary E. Ahern, Mary W. Plummer.

Purd B. Wright submitted his resignation as treasurer of the A. L. A. and it was voted, that Mr. Wright's resignation be accepted with regret. The Executive board expressed great appreciation of the valuable services Mr. Wright had rendered the American Library Association. Carl B. Roden, of the Chicago Public Library, was elected treasurer of the American Library Association to succeed Mr. Wright.

Mr Wright submitted the following report which was referred to the Finance committee:

The report of the treasurer of the American Library Association for the year 1909 is herewith presented. It shows receipts for the year of \$6196.59 (being \$60.06 less than the estimate made to you in September). Receipts from membership were less than expected, while other sources showed slight increases. Expenditures were \$4904.12, or \$1362.88 less than anticipated. This is partially explained by the statement that printing of conference proceedings is not completed and bill not rendered, and by the further fact that one bill of \$150 is in process of allowance. There is due the endowment fund \$75 for three life memberships paid during the year. With these items eliminated, the actual balance for 1910 will be \$2475 instead of \$2196, as thought last summer.

Estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1910 are \$6800. The only possibility of a change in the estimated receipts is in the membership and interest accounts. With

headquarters in good running order, and increased interest aroused through its working, I think no fear need be felt as to membership. The other is a comparatively small matter.

A portion of the funds of the Association were placed in the savings department of the Bartlett Trust Co., St. Joseph, for a few months at four per cent., the checking account for current expenses drawing two per cent. This accounts for the excess in interest collections over the estimate. It is only fair to the officers of the trust company named to say that no banking expenses of any kind were made against this office, checks being cashed free and drafts drawn without charge.

You can readily understand that not a little work was entailed by the changes of the year, the installing of new methods and new officers. Everything has progressed with as little delay as could have been expected.

My resignation having been tendered as effective Jan 4, the business affairs have been left in as good condition as possible for my successor. The record of a few months, together with the outlook for the future, fully justifies those who earnestly stood for the changes made during the year and the opening of effective headquarters.

A letter was received from S. H. Ranck in regard to the ruling of the Periodical Publishers' Clearing House with reference to subscriptions to periodicals by libraries through agents, which latter was referred by the Executive board to the A. L. A. Committee on bookbinding.

C. W. Andrews discussed Dr. A. B. Meyers' suggestion of a library exhibit at the American exposition in Berlin in 1910, after which it was voted, that the secretary be instructed to express to Dr. Meyers the interest of the Executive board of the A. L. A. in this exposition and to bring it to the attention of library commercial houses in this country in regard to making an exhibit there.

PUBLISHING BOARD

The Publishing Board of the American Library Association met in Chicago, Jan. 4, 1910.

P. B. Wright, treasurer of the Publishing Board, gave financial report from Oct. 6-Dec. 31, 1909, as follows:

RECEIPTS	
1909	
Oct. 9. Received from Gardner M. Jones, treas.	\$2485.52
30. Interest on book balance, October.	2.19
Nov. 19. Chalmers Hadley, sec., headquarters collections, October.	958.56
30. Interest on book balance, Nov.	2.32
Dec. 9. Trustees of endowment fund.	3000.00
13. <i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , refund on overpaid bill.	10.00
20. Chalmers Hadley, sec., refund on voucher no. 46.	18.45
Chalmers Hadley, sec., headquarters collections to Dec. 17.	650.52

27. Chalmers Hadley, sec., headquarters collections to Dec. 27.	266.52
31. Interest on book balance, Dec.	5.48

\$7399.56

EXPENDITURES

Oct. 12-Dec. 31. Vouchers nos. 1-82.	\$5598.23
Book balance, Dec. 31, 1909.	1801.33

\$7399.56

Voted, to print a revised edition of James I. Wyer's "Government documents in small libraries," and to instruct the secretary to obtain estimates of the cost of the printing of Mr. Wyer's pamphlet.

Robert P. Bliss appeared before the Board in regard to the change in time of beginning the volume number of the *A. L. A. Booklist*. He stated that he represented the general opinion of the League of Library Commissions that the present method of beginning a new volume was inconvenient and confusing.

After an informal discussion, it was Voted, that the secretary of the Board write a circular letter to library commissions requesting their opinion as to the change in the time of the volume number; that the circular give a full statement of the reason for the change, and that the commission be asked to consult the libraries on the subject, the circular to contain also a request for an opinion from the commissions as to the desirability of a six months' index to the *Booklist*, to be issued separately at a cost not to exceed 10 cents a copy.

The secretary of the Board read a communication from Miss Margaret W. Brown, secretary of the League of Library Commissions, in which the Board was requested to take over the publications of the League "in order that the sale of all publications relating to library economy may be centralized." The Board decided, by consent, that it would be glad to take over the care and sale of the League's publications, when work at the headquarters office was in condition to make this possible.

PROCEEDINGS

The September number of the *Bulletin of the American Library Association*, v. 3, no. 5, devoted to the proceedings of the 31st conference of the A. L. A. held at Bretton Woods, June 26-July 3, 1909, appeared and was received by members early in January, 1910. This volume of the proceedings is the third issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and in paging runs from p. 119 to p. 461, covering altogether 342 pages and including the transactions of the affiliated societies (National Association of State Libraries; League of Library Commissions; American Association of Law Libraries). The transactions of the various sections of the Association are given in sequence as follows: College and reference; Trustees'; Catalog; Library work with children; Professional training for librarianship.

State Library Commissions

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The third biennial report of the Delaware State Library Commission for the years 1907-1908 covers eight pages. The appropriation for each of the two years was \$700. Travelling libraries were sent throughout the state to clubs, granges and associations, the most important work being in connection with the public schools and the Sunday-schools. There are 66 of these travelling libraries containing about 50 volumes each.

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The fourth biennial report of the Nebraska Public Library Commission covers the period Nov. 30, 1906-Nov. 30, 1908. During this two years' period a number of new libraries have been established. There are only five towns in Nebraska with a population over 2000 which are without public libraries. There are 25 towns with a population of under 1000 which have public libraries. The report states that "ten years ago there were, perhaps, three librarians in the state who had had technical training. We now have 15 librarians who are graduates of library schools and 13 who have taken summer school courses, while 15 have taken the correspondence course given by the Commission." The Commission has arranged to give a correspondence course covering in 20 lessons the essential points of library economy, adapted to the needs of the small library. Through the periodical exchange for public libraries maintained by the Commission there have been sent out, during the two years, 174 complete volumes and 1291 single numbers. Seven libraries of 40 volumes each have been added to the collection of travelling libraries, making 113 libraries altogether. The need of definite provision by law for the selection of books for the school library and the need of arrangements for the compilation and printing of a list to be used for that purpose is emphasized.

Further library legislation is needed that will raise the appropriations for the smaller town libraries.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The seventh biennial report (1907-08) of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission was published in 1908 in Madison. It carries on the record of the Commission's work from the date of the previous report (1905-1906), which was published in 1907 and which was noted in the August (1907) *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, p. 373. At the date of this latest report there were 156 free public libraries in Wisconsin, as compared with 126 in 1904, 105 in 1900, 52 in 1896, and 28 in 1893. But as Mr. Legler states in his secretary's report,

"this array of bare figures does not tell the entire story of growth, nor does it indicate the rapid rate of progress as to efficiency. It does, however, measure the spread of library facilities to all sections of the state, and in most localities, where the density of population makes possible the maintenance of free public libraries. There now remains no city of 3000 population unprovided and but five which count in excess of 2000 inhabitants have thus far failed to establish public libraries. . . . On the other hand, there are many hamlets and villages approximating 600 to 1500 population each, which are bravely seeking to furnish library privileges by public taxation. These communities the Wisconsin Library Commission is seeking to aid by means of its town libraries system, which is an enlargement of the rural travelling library system."

At the date of this report there were 66 public libraries in buildings constructed especially for them, and since 1902 especially there has been much activity in library building. With the establishment of the Wisconsin Library School, the first class of which was begun in September, 1906, the work of the Commission was strengthened and a great impetus given to the library movement of the state. An outline of the school work is given in the report. The report of the travelling library covers about five pages. The total circulation for the year 1908 of books in the state and county systems was 135,321 and for the biennial period covered by the commission report the total circulation was more than a quarter million. Town libraries of 100 volumes each were established experimentally two years previous to the date of this report. The circulation of these libraries has been so much larger per volume than in the other libraries that the life of the books promises to be much briefer than customary. Study clubs have made a growing demand upon the Commission which has been met as fully as resources would allow.

There is now a total of 65 study reference libraries. The eight libraries on Wisconsin history furnished by the Wisconsin Historical Society have been in constant use. A series of study outlines issued by the Study club department of the Commission covers the following topics: Japan, Russia, Canada, Travel in England and Wales, Travel in Scotland and Ireland, French history, Modern Italy—history, various Shakespeare plays, a series of seven United States history outlines, French art, American literature, early Victorian period of English literature and Wisconsin history. By an increase in annual appropriation for the Legislative reference department a broader scope of work may be undertaken and will increase the usefulness of this department.

Tabulated statistics of libraries are given in the report.

State Library Associations

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association (library section of the Colorado Teachers' Association) was held in Denver, Dec. 27-30. The program included the following papers and speakers: "The library and the school children," by Lucy W. Baker, Public Library, Colorado Springs; "The local library and Colorado history," by James F. Willard, University of Colorado; "United States public documents for students," by C. Henry Smith, Public Library, Denver. The officers for the year 1910 were elected as follows: president, Miss Lucy W. Baker; secretary, Miss H. E. Richie.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 20th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held in Des Moines, Oct. 12-14, 1909. The opening session was held Tuesday afternoon in the auditorium of the Public Library.

A cordial welcome was extended the Association by Hon. A. J. Mathis, mayor of the city; Mr. J. G. Olmsted, president of the Des Moines Library Board, and Mr. Johnson Brigham, state librarian. Mr. Brigham, in a brief outline of the size and character of the various libraries in Des Moines, introduced them to the Association, and Mr. M. G. Wyer responded on behalf of the Association.

The annual address by the president, Miss Harriet A. Wood, of Cedar Rapids, followed. Miss Wood reviewed the larger phases of library work and set forth Iowa's special opportunity for extension work in rural communities.

Following the secretary's report, Miss Lillian B. Arnold, of Dubuque, read a paper on "Publicity, or library advertising," showing the ways a library may be brought before the public and its helpfulness to it emphasized. The session closed with an address upon "The library trustee, his responsibilities and privileges," by Mr. Chalmers Hadley, of Chicago, secretary of the American Library Association.

On Tuesday evening, by courtesy of the staffs of the local libraries, a delightful reception was held at Hoyt Sherman Place, the Des Moines Women's Club House. The reading of "My lady's ring" by Miss Katherine Jewell Everts, of New York City, was a most enjoyable feature of the evening.

The sessions on Wednesday were held in the Library Commission rooms, State Historical building. The morning session was presided over by Hon. I. B. Richman, vice-president. Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, president of the American Library Association, was present, and gave a word of greeting to the library workers of Iowa.

Discussions of library auxiliary clubs, endowments for libraries, and the library law were a part of the morning's program. A paper by Mr. H. M. Reed, trustee of the Waterloo Public Library, upon "The business side of the library—budget and tax levy," followed.

What the library can do for the rural community was discussed by Mrs. F. F. Faville, trustee, in her paper on "Farmers' rest rooms."

The afternoon session was opened by five-minute reports from the district chairmen: Mrs. E. M. Horton (Algona); Mrs. M. H. Bangs (Carroll); Miss M. B. Jay (Shenandoah); Miss Lillian B. Arnold (Dubuque); Miss Grace D. Rose (Davenport); Mrs. Florence McKibben (Mt. Pleasant).

An address upon "Books as a part of a state's system of education" was delivered by Hon. H. E. Deemer, of Red Oak, in which he made an earnest plea that the public libraries provide an education for those who, by misfortune or neglect, were not educated in the schools.

A report upon the extension work of the Iowa Library Commission, given by Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, reviewed the work of the year.

An interesting talk upon "The speaking voice in library work," by Miss Katherine Jewell Everts, of New York, emphasized the value of voice training and its possibilities in interpreting literature.

At the close of the afternoon program an opportunity was given for an inspection of state buildings.

On Wednesday evening an address was delivered by the Rev. Joseph F. Newton, of Cedar Rapids, upon "The inspiration of books." Following the address Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, president of the American Library Association, and librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, gave an illustrated lecture showing fine stereopticon views of foreign cities.

The Thursday morning session opened with the reports of committees. Adoption of the report of the nominating committee resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: president, Hon. I. B. Richman, trustee Muscatine Public Library; 1st vice-president, Miss Vina E. Clark, librarian Iowa State College Library; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Florence Anders, librarian Iowa Falls Public Library; treasurer, Mr. J. W. Rich, Iowa City; secretary, Miss Lillian B. Arnold, librarian Carnegie-Stout Library, Dubuque; registrar, Miss Bertha Wilson, cataloger Des Moines Public Library; member of executive board, Mrs. M. E. Dailey, librarian Council Bluffs Public Library.

The question of representation of library interests on the program of the annual meetings of the Iowa State Teachers' Association was presented, and Mr. L. L. Dickerson and

Miss Alice S. Tyler were appointed a committee to bring the matter before the Teachers' Association at the next executive board meeting.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to the subject "The use and care of books in high schools, normal schools and colleges." Papers were read by Miss Ellen D. Biscoe, Iowa State Teachers' College Library; Miss Vina E. Clark, Iowa State College Library; Miss Harriet E. Howe, State University Library; Mr. L. L. Dickerson, Grinnell College Library, and Miss Blanche Galloway, Drake University Library. The work done by the libraries of the various educational institutions of our state was reviewed and emphasis laid upon the importance of teaching students the value and use of a library.

A book symposium occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

MARY I. AMIDON, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The winter (72d) meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Boston, Jan. 27, 1910. The morning session, at the Boston Public Library, opened with a business meeting. Mr. Charles K. Bolton, of the Boston Athenæum, was chosen to represent the club at a meeting to be held on March 3, to elect three directors to represent libraries and museums on the board of directors of the 1915 movement. By an amendment Mr. Bolton was given power to appoint a substitute if he should be unable to attend the meeting.

The question of a two or three days' meeting of the club at Pittsfield in June was brought up, and left open. Mr. Faxon outlined the proposed A. L. A. trip to Brussels, to take part in the International conference of librarians to be held in August.

Mr. Bolton then paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Miss Mary E. Sargent, and a committee of three—Miss Alice G. Chandler, Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast and Mr. Gardner M. Jones—was appointed to draw up resolutions in her memory.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. C. B. Tillinghast and the death of Miss Georgie E. Seaverns were read:

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF C. B. TILLINGHAST

The Massachusetts Library Club recognizes that on the death of C. B. Tillinghast the state has lost one who was for a generation a force in library history.

Through a long life he worked zealously for the highest ideals in education, historical study and in government.

His discriminating judgment and wide knowledge of books enabled him to collect a notable state library which will serve as one of many memorials of his labors.

The business meeting was followed by a paper on "Early American libraries, their founders and their patrons," by Dr. Austin Baxter Keep, of Columbia University. The

paper was illustrated with lantern slides. Dr. Keep spoke first of the early libraries of Boston, and then described the establishment and growth of libraries outside of New England.

During the afternoon the members of the club visited the new Art Museum, at the invitation of the director, Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, who explained the general plan and arrangement of the building and its contents. A dinner was given at the Copley Square Hotel, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. E. Charlton Black, professor of English literature, Boston University, gave an after-dinner address.

GERTRUDE E. FOREST, *Recorder*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 19th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association at Princeton, in October, is remembered by the many who attended as one of the most enjoyable ones in the history of the Association. The historic charm of the old university town, the beauty and interest of the campus, and the hospitality not only of the staff of the University library but of the women of the town, who gave in the library a most enjoyable afternoon reception, made the occasion a memorable one.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson made the address of welcome in the morning in Murray Hall. After which the Association was fortunate in having Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild conduct for it a book symposium. During it the following papers were most ably given: Franciscanism new and old, by Dr. E. C. Richardson; A generation of ethics, by Mr. Charles K. Bolton (read by Mr. Frank P. Hill); A group of books of science, by Mr. George Iles; A group of books of history, by Mr. W. L. Whittlesey, Princeton University; Stephen Phillip's Faust, by Dr. Hardin Craig, Princeton University; Should girls read fiction?, by Miss Helen Dawes Brown.

The following officers were elected: president, Mr. H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.; 1st vice-president, Miss Louise Morris, Summit, N. J.; 2d vice-president, Miss Hazel Mulligan, Perth Amboy, N. J.; secretary, Miss Edna B. Pratt, Trenton, N. J.; treasurer, Miss Mary Peters, Bayonne, N. J.

The Association was the guest of Princeton for luncheon at the Inn.

The Princeton Glee Club Quartette opened the evening session in McCosh Hall with remarkably well rendered numbers. Dr. Henry Van Dyke gave the address of the evening, having as his subject "The reader, the book and the library."

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New York Library Association has decided to return again to the Sagamore, Lake George, for its annual meeting, which will be held from Sept. 18 to 25. Further particulars will be given in later issues.

MARY L. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The January meeting of the Chicago Library Club, held Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, was given over to the reception to the librarians who had come to the city to attend the meetings of the Council, the Institute, and the League of Library Commissions and the conference of the College and University Libraries.

Through the hospitality of the Art Institute the reception was held in four of their galleries. The receiving line included Miss Elliott, president of the club; Mr. Hodges, Mr. Bostwick, Miss Van Horne, Mr. A. L. Bailey, Mr. Legler, Miss Ahern, Mr. Carlton, Mrs. Legler and Mr. Andrews.

The new East galleries dedicated the day previous were thrown open, and the visitors were given an opportunity of viewing the temporary exhibit of work of Chicago artists, as well as the permanent collections.

The delightful surroundings and cordial hospitality made the reception an ideal occasion, and every one of the 225 members and friends present pronounced the reception a complete success.

EDWARD D. TWEDELL, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The annual dinner of the New York Library Club, on Jan. 20, was also this year the celebration of the 25th anniversary of its founding.

The dinner was held in the new Fifth Avenue restaurant, and something over 100 guests took part in the club's birthday party. Mr. R. R. Bowker, one of the charter members, presided and called to mind the many changes that had taken place in the city during the 25 years of the club's life. President Finley, of the City College, and Miss Marguerite Merington were the speakers. Mrs. Anne Wallace Howland was among the guests of honor, but merely bowed her acknowledgment of the chairman's greeting and the club's applause. Mr. Bowker expressed the regret of the librarians of New York at Miss Lord's withdrawal from their ranks, and he also welcomed into New York library circles Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, the new librarian of Columbia University.

Mr. Bostwick, who for so many years has been a welcome guest at the club dinners and a contributor to many of its successes, not being present in person, sent to the club an expression of his good wishes for the festivity in verse, as follows:

Although I can't participate
In this, your gastronomic meeting,
I hasten, ere it be too late,
To send my kindly greeting.

Originating at my desk,
It jumps the ice-gorged Mississippi,
And then, with leap and bound grotesque
(As suddenly gone dippy).

It clears the plains of Illinois,
The ice-bound fields of Indiana,
And coasts the mountains like a boy
In quite a reckless manner.

It wings o'er Pennsylvania's dales,
Right through the land of tired commuters,
And o'er the Hudson rashly sails,
Like Coney's Shoot-the-Chuters.

And, stumbling over rubbish heaps,
Due to Manhattan's cleaning system,
Avoids the gutter's fearsome deeps—
(I wonder how it missed 'em).

So to that massive pile it comes,
Where erstwhile lurked the Amen Corner,
Where now Librarians eat their plums
Like fabled Jackie Horner.

It flies across the Biblio-fest
(The joyous sight new wings has lent it)
And 'lights on Mr. Bowker's chest,
Precisely where I sent it.

And now, my messenger so true,
More swift than wireless or than cable,
Bestow that love I sent by you,
On each one round the table.

Could I but taste that soup—that fish
which L. C. diners find so tasty,
And gossip with you o'er each dish—
Swap yarns with every pasty—

I'd give a lot—but no, alack!
The weary miles are intervening;
I'll have to take another tack
To emphasize my meaning.

So let my message tell you this—
For every mile that's travelled over,
I wish you months and years of bliss,
In lives lived all in clover.

May Circulations onward stride,
And Inventories re'er be mentioned,
Carnegie gifts be multiplied
And EVERYBODY pensioned.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the season was held on Monday evening, Jan. 10, 1910, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Upon motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted.

Announcement was made of five new members to full membership.

An invitation to attend the 14th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, March 4 and 5, 1910, was extended to members and friends.

The president, Dr. Robinson, then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. John F. Lewis, president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, who presented an illustrated address on the "Origin and history of woodcuts and wood engravings as found in books" in a most attractive and interesting manner. His illustrations, taken from the earliest known specimens, were described by Mr. Lewis. The original books and manuscripts, dating from the early part of the 15th century, from which the illustrations were made, were on exhibition in the library.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The graduates of the school, in token of their appreciation of Miss Kroeger's services and of their personal regard for her, propose to establish a lectureship to be known as the Alice B. Kroeger lectureship. A fund of \$1500 is required. The question has several times been asked whether those not graduates of Drexel are privileged to contribute. In reply to such questions I am authorized by the committee in charge of the fund to say that a gift from any friend of Miss Kroeger, or from anyone who valued her work, will be gladly received. Such contributions should be sent to the secretary-treasurer, Miss Agnes MacAlister, 4031 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Graduates of the school have received the following appointments:

Miss Mary P. Wilde, '04, librarian of the Burr School Branch of the Chicago Public Library.

Miss Emily S. Glezen, '09, librarian of the Niles (Ohio) Library Association.

SCHOOL NOTES

Miss Mary E. Herr was appointed by Miss Kroeger to represent the class at Institute faculty meetings.

Miss Anne A. Porcher has been elected president of the present class.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD,
Acting Director.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The revised plan of practice work provides the juniors with more practice in reference work in the State Library reading-room. The juniors will assist in getting material for replies to questions received by mail and will aid the regular reference force in such cases as require considerable search through the books in the reference-room collection. The familiarity with the character of the reference collection and the work of the Reference department which will be gained in this way will undoubtedly influence favorably the more direct reference work with the users of the library which is assigned in the senior year.

The junior class has completed the elementary course in Library buildings. The final examination was held Dec. 22.

The holiday vacation began Wednesday noon, Dec. 22. School exercises were resumed Tuesday morning, Jan. 4.

A permanent working collection of material to illustrate the courses in Bookbinding and library printing has been begun. Some excellent samples of leather have been obtained from the State Library bindery. Samples of book-cloths, cover-papers and other binders' materials have been donated by

dealers and manufacturers. A few well-known binders have sent samples of their work. Typical examples of type-faces, papers and other typographical material have also been secured. The collection will be strictly utilitarian in character and confined to such material as actually illustrates the class-room work. A valuable supplement on the artistic side is furnished by Mr. Dana's "Materials and features of the printed book," a copy of which has recently been received by the school.

The 23d anniversary of the founding of the school at Columbia University was informally celebrated in the school lecture-room, Jan. 5. Mr. Walter S. Biscoe, who has been a member of the faculty since the founding of the school in 1887, gave an interesting talk on the early days of the school. The students acted as hosts, and the invited guests included the faculty and all of the former students of the school at present on the staff of the New York State Library. Greetings were received from Mrs. Fairchild, the first vice-director.

The outside lectures for January were:

Jan. 6. Mr. A. L. Peck, librarian of the Gloversville (N. Y.) Public Library, on "Book-buying." This lecture formed a part of the course on Order work.

Jan. 27. Mr. Willard Austen, reference librarian of Cornell University, two lectures on "University library administration." Mr. Austen's lectures, which were part of the Advanced administration course, were a carefully planned discussion of the peculiar problems of university libraries as distinct from those of public and even of college libraries.

PERSONAL NOTES

Blasl, Miss Henrietta M., '10, has been appointed temporary assistant in the Catalogue division of the Library of Congress.

Phipps, Miss Gertrude E., B.L.S. '09, has been appointed assistant in the Catalogue division of the Library of Congress.

Smith, Miss Fannie M., '06-'07, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O., for a period of six months.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The lectures of the winter and spring term have been announced as follows:

Jan. 11 — Miss A. C. Moore. Selection of books for children.

Jan. 18. — Same speaker. Theory of the children's room.

Jan. 25. — Symposium. Misses C. W. Hunt, A. C. Moore, H. E. Hassler, Hazel Mulligan, and Agnes Cowing, on the Picture-bulletin and Story-telling in libraries.

Feb. 1. — The Director. Poetry for children.

Feb. 8. — R. P. Bliss. Commission work in general.

Feb. 15. — Miss F. L. Rathbone. Library accounts.

March 1. — J. I. Wyer. Government documents.

March 8, 9, 16, 17. — W. R. Eastman. Library buildings, six lectures.

April, date unassigned. — Miss Zaidee Brown. The work of the organizer.

April, dates unassigned. — Speaker unassigned. Book-buying, 2 lectures.

May, date unassigned. — Miss C. E. Burnite. Furniture and fittings of children's rooms.

The spring visits to libraries will be on the New England circuit this year, including, in all probability, Albany, Springfield, Boston, Providence, Newport and Hartford.

The topics covered in the Survey of the Field during the fall and winter terms have been: The American Library Association; Library periodicals, American and foreign; Library commissions; Library commission publications; Library societies and their activities, in New York State; Present state of American copyright; History of library rooms for children; History of library schools in the United States; A. L. A. headquarters; Library work with foreigners—its present stage; Library of Congress cards; History of the card-catalog; History of the open-shelf movement; Present state of library architecture; Christmas book-exhibit in libraries; Storage plan for large libraries; Who's who in American library history; Famous American book sales, chief places of sale, and American collectors; Brussels Institute of Bibliography and Concilium Bibliographicum; Home libraries; Methods of selection and promotion of library assistants; Technical collections in libraries; Library work for the blind; Music in libraries; Library training for teachers; Work of libraries for and with schools.

MOVEMENTS OF GRADUATES

Miss Friess ('09) has been engaged as assistant by the Long Island Historical Society.

Mrs. Jacobson ('05) is engaged in cataloging in the Library of the University of Chicago.

H. L. Cowing ('03) has been appointed head cataloger in the New Haven Public Library.

Miss Munro ('07) resigned her position at the Portland Library to become Dean of Women at Rochester University.

Miss Renninger ('06) has been appointed head of the Travelling library department in the Queens Borough Library. Miss Renninger is the author of a recent publication of Scribner's Sons, "The story of Rustem," a collection of tales from the Persian.

Miss Glenn ('07) has been appointed first assistant in the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Oddie ('05) is doing some work in the California State Library this winter.

Miss Gordon ('02) has been made reference-librarian of the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

The marriage is announced of Miss Phelan ('09) to Mr. F. C. Warner, of Placerville, California.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The various library meetings held in Chicago during the first week of January drew to that city all but one of the faculty and a few of the students, besides members of the library staff. The proximity of these meetings and of the A. L. A. headquarters will also enable the school more frequently to secure as visitors and lecturers library workers from a distance. One such "distant" visitor this year was Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, of Wilmington, Del., who on Jan. 10 and 11 gave three lectures, one on "The work of the Wilmington Institute Free Library," one on "Library book-binding," and one on "Library advertising."

The first meeting of the Library Club was a general reception, held Oct. 25, in the parlors of the Woman's Building, to which faculty, students, staff, local librarians and resident alumni of this and other library schools were invited. The second meeting was held on the evening of Dec. 8 at the Kappa Alpha Theta House, and was addressed by Dr. Stuart P. Sherman, professor of English in the University, on "Side lights on modern criticism."

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Eugenia Allin, B.L.S. 1903, librarian of James Milliken University Library, Decatur, Ill., has been elected organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, to assume her duties on March 1.

Miss Anne D. Swezey, B.L.S. 1903, assistant in the University of Illinois Library since 1904, has been granted a leave of absence for one month to have temporary charge of the East Chicago (Ind.) Public Library.

Miss Eliza Russell Edwards, 1910-11, has been made assistant in the Catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Dec. 14 the class of 1910 entertained the faculty with a book title party.

The school was glad to have as a visitor on Dec. 17 the president of its Alumni Association, Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz. Mr. Vitz spoke informally to the students, giving some reminiscences of his own class in the library school, and presenting the future claims of the Alumni Association upon the present class. He also spoke of the establishment of the lectureship at the library school by the alumni as an expression of the loyal interest in the school and their desire to further its interests.

As the first lecture on this alumni lectureship foundation Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., di-

rector of the New York State Library and Library School, came here Jan. 6 and 7 to give two lectures, entitled "What Americans read" and "The point of view." These lectures were well attended and very much enjoyed by the alumni, the staffs of the Cleveland libraries, and the faculty and students of the University. After the second lecture afternoon tea was served and an opportunity given to meet Mr. Wyer personally.

ALUMNI NOTES

We note the following appointments among our graduates:

Nina C. Brotherton, '07, has been transferred from the Children's Department of the Hough Branch of the Cleveland Public Library to take charge of the children's work of the Broadway Branch.

Agnes Burns, '07, has been appointed secretary of the Juvenile Department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Elizabeth Claffin, '09, has resigned her position as assistant in the Woodland Branch of the Cleveland Public Library to become assistant at Hatch Library, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University.

Elsie McPherson, '00, has been appointed assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school closed for the Christmas recess on Dec. 22 and work was resumed Wednesday morning, Jan. 5. The session of the Middle West section of the League of Library Commissions, held in Chicago, Jan. 3 and 4, was attended by Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Hazeltine, Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Drake, Miss Kennedy and Mrs. Brewitt, of the school faculty, and Miss Stearns, of the Travelling library department. Several of the students attended some of the discussions.

The week following the Christmas holidays was made notable by visits from several eastern members of the library profession, who talked to the students on various subjects. An evening lecture by Mrs. Elmendorf on "Children's right to poetry" was followed by a reception given by the faculty of the school in her honor, and for Miss Effie Power of Pittsburgh, who was also visiting the school. Invitations to Mrs. Elmendorf's lecture were extended to some of the teachers in the public schools and to others interested in her subject, and was greatly enjoyed by all.

The following lectures have supplemented those in the regular courses:

Jan. 6.—Arthur Low Bailey, librarian, Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library. Administration of a public library as illustrated by the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Jan. 7.—Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, vice-librarian of the Buffalo Public Library. Children's right to poetry.

Jan. 8.—Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf. Book elimination.

Jan. 8.—Miss Effie L. Power, Children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Training school for children's librarians of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Jan. 12.—Dr. W. H. Price, University of Wisconsin. Bibliography of political economy.

ALUMNI AND SUMMER SCHOOL

Miss Ada J. McCarthy ('07) has resigned her position as librarian of the Rhinelander (Wis.) Public Library to accept a similar one in the Stevenson Public Library, Marinette, Wis., following Miss Anna S. Pinkum, who has resigned.

Miss Harriet L. Allen ('07), assistant in the Public document and newspaper department of the Wisconsin Historical Library, has resigned her position to fill the vacancy made by Miss McCarthy's resignation at Rhinelander.

Miss Lucile Cully ('08) has resigned her position as assistant in the Montgomery (Ala.) Public Library to become librarian of the Manitowoc (Wis.) Public Library, Miss Agnes Petersen (Summer School '03 and Supplementary Course '06), the former librarian, having accepted a position on the staff of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Miss Winifred Bailey (Summer School '00), librarian at Waupaca, Wis., has resigned to accept the position of librarian at Wauwatosa, Wis.

The marriage of Miss Marie Kelly (Summer School '01), assistant, Whitewater (Wis.) Public Library, is announced for Jan. 15.

Miss Anna M. Klum's (Summer School '06), librarian at West Bend, Wis., has resigned to become children's librarian at Racine.

Miss Edith Carroll Birdsall (Short Course '09) has been made librarian of the North Fond du Lac Public Library.

Reviews

THE OLD LIBRARIAN'S ALMANACK by Philobiblos; a very rare pamphlet first published in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1773, and now reprinted for the first time. (The librarian's series; ed. by John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent, no. 1.) Pub. by The Elm Tree Press, Woodstock, Vt., 1909. unpag. [10+32 p.] facsim., D. bds.

Most interesting and unusual is the little publication that marks the beginning of the "Librarian's series," undertaken under the joint editorship of John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Public Library, and Henry W. Kent, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Their previous set of reprints and translations of selections from memorable library literature was a contribution of great value to the libra-

rian's bookshelf, and in making those classics of the profession better known and generally available they performed a most useful service. The present series strikes a different note. It opens with a reprint of a rare and heretofore unknown work—an "almanack," which sets forth in rhyme and quaint prose the joys, grievances, solaces and principles of a librarian of the old school, more than a century and a quarter ago. This pamphlet is a "find" of Mr. E. L. Pearson, well known as the "Librarian" of the Boston *Transcript*. The little book is copyrighted in his name and he furnishes a most interesting preface, giving information regarding both the Almanack and its author, and briefly mentioning the manner of his own acquaintance with the collection of the late Nathaniel Cutter, of Newburyport, which comprised a large number of old almanacs, now in the possession of the Newburyport Antiquarian Society. "Acknowledgments are due to that Society for permission to make this reprint of the most interesting of the collection." Mr. Pearson adds that though the "Almanack" is not mentioned in Morrison's Library of Congress "Checklist," and seems to be practically unknown, he has found record of the sale of one imperfect copy (minus title-page and covers) to Dr. Morris Kimball, of St. Louis, in 1896. As to its authorship, he has little doubt that "Philobiblos" was in reality Jared Bean, born in New Haven in 1705 or 1706, and from about 1754 curator of the Connecticut Society of Antiquarians. This, he says, appears established by the fact that in the copy of the "Almanack" owned by Dr. Kimball the page for March bears in manuscript the words "writ by me, Jared Bean," while in both known copies the initials "J. B." are found appended to the verses, "Ars bibliothecarii." The facts he gives regarding Jared Bean are noted as from Mrs. Sarah Gilman Bigelow's "Literary and genealogical annals of Connecticut," which records his death as occurring probably in 1788. "The old librarian never accepted the results of the American Revolution, which broke out soon after the publication of his Almanack, and toward his 'Sovereign Lord,' King George III., retained his allegiance to the end. He kept the King's birthday each year; but there is no indication that he took any part in public affairs, or devoted himself to anything but his beloved books. He believed with Sir Thomas Bodley that a librarian should never marry, and he died a bachelor." It is a regret to the reviewer to be so remote from the necessary materials of bibliographical research as to be debarred from tracing more fully the record of the Almanack and its composer as indicated in the preface. From such inquiries as it has been practicable to make, the rarity not only of the Almanack but of the authorities concerning it, seems unquestionable—for "Book prices current" gives no

record of the sale to Dr. Morris Kimball in 1896; Mrs. Bigelow's work seems never to have been included in the various standard catalogs; the Newburyport Antiquarian Society has never sought publicity in the lists of learned societies; nor does its almanac collection seem familiar to the compiler of the Library of Congress checklist. Therefore, to the true book-hunter a trip to Newburyport for the satisfaction of handling this bibliographical treasure-trove would seem well worth while, were it possible.

In style and arrangement the Almanack is similar to the Poor Richard and other familiar 18th century almanacs, giving moon's phases, constellations, etc., with weather forecasts and brief distiches and maxims for the various days of the month; and on the alternating pages counsel and anecdotes for the guidance of the librarian. The care of his books, the jealous guardianship of shelves, the joys of reading, precautions to be used against the enemies of his treasures—women, thieves, mice, and the pestilential cockroach—are Jared Bean's chief topics of discourse, and his utterances are quaintly sapient, witty, and picturesque. Indeed, in many instances both his sentiment and his humor seem to be a full century in advance of his age. Take from among the verses to the several months, which head each their appropriate page, such lines as these for June:

"Tho' joyous Nature calls you to herself
Enduring joys are rang'd upon the shelf;
And Puck and Pyramus a vision weave
In woods near Athens on Midsummer's Eve."

It has a distinctly modern note. So, also, for September:

"Mid cooler days and early setting sun
We see th' autumnal Equinox begun.
Upon the hearth a cheerful blaze delights
And Malleor tells of Arthur and his Knights."

Certainly an unusual literary taste is here evinced, for a librarian of American colonial days. A twentieth-century spirit, if it may so be called, is evident in the little distiches that mark given dates in the calendar. Thus for June 15 and 16 we find:

"The cow her infant son would find,
He's gone away some books to bind."

verses that might easily have been written by Mr. Oliver Herford; and again, for Oct. 8 and 9:

"Captain Kidd has passed away
But publishers remain to-day."

lines which are curiously akin to the famous exordium, "Now Barabbas was a publisher." Such further contributions as

"Here's Master Duodecimo
To whom a mighty debt I owe"

(Oct. 28 and 29), and

"A bowl of punch, a book of song,
Let Christmas last the whole week long"

(Dec. 25 and 26) lead the reviewer to believe that the estimable Jared was well adapted to be a contributor to *Life*, had Fate so willed.

The little volume is eminently quotable, however it be viewed. The signed verses, "Ars bibliothecarii," with their opening and closing behest "to read unceasing and unceasing read," convey needed counsel to the librarian of to-day, cumbered with much serving and knowing books from the outside only. Jared is no believer in open shelves, or unrestricted use. "Keep your books behind stout gratings," says he, "and in no wise let any person come at them to take them from the shelf except yourself. Have in mind the counsel of Master Enoch Sneed (that most Worthy Librarian) who says: It were better that no Person enter the Library (save the Librarian himself) and that the Books be kept in safety, than that one book be lost, or others misplac'd." "So far as your authority will permit it, exercise great discrimination as to which Persons shall be admitted to the use of the Library . . . Any mere Trifler, a Person that would Dally with Books, or seek in them shallow Amusement, may be dismiss'd without delay. Be suspicious of Women. They are given to the Reading of frivolous Romances, and at all events, their presence in a Library adds little to (if it does not indeed detract from) that aspect of Gravity, Seriousness and Learning which is its greatest glory . . . Let no Politician into your Library, nor no man who talks overmuch. It will be difficult for him to observe Silence, and he is objectionable otherwise as well."

His comments on the distractions and annoyances of Wives, as maintained by Master Peleg Gudger, and admitted by Dr. Simon Bagley and that diligent librarian, Master Enoch Sneed, lead the reviewer to wonder by what inspiration this eighteenth century librarian was led to express so piquantly, pithily and exactly the various idiosyncrasies, prejudices, and convictions that the traditional eighteenth century librarian of fiction is always credited with possessing. Nor is this wonder lessened by the cure for a rattle-snake's bite, "made publick by Abel Puffer of Stoughton," and appended to the Almanack, which in its Alice-in-Wonderland climax of "the sufferer," placed in "a reverse position," thrashing his legs about in the air "with all the vigour and rapidity in his power," seems to gild the refined gold of the genuine old wives' remedies of our ancestors.

And so the mingled feelings with which we leave "The old librarian's Almanack" are perhaps best expressed in the lines of worthy Master Eliphalet Jax, of Sudbury, which Mr. Pearson may yet find among the bibliographical rarities of an earlier day:

"His Almanack I've oft perused
And still my mind will turn bemused
To ponder upon Jared Bean.
Dost think his Almanack he'd seen
Before he entered Man's last Prison?
And did he know that It was His'n?"

HELEN E. HAINES.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Bulletin of Bibliography (Boston Book Co.), January, contains pt. 2 of "Library periodicals," by Helen E. Haines. This article was begun in the October number of the *Bulletin*, and covers briefly the establishment and development of the library periodicals of the world and outlines the principles upon which, it is believed, library journalism should be based. The necessity for accuracy and timeliness are both emphasized. "The business of a library periodical," it is stated, "is to record the simple facts and to state impartially both sides of any vexed question—if possible, to let two antagonists each present his own statement with entire freedom. An editor soon comes to realize that he must be prepared to give chapter and verse of authority for any printed statement, and he learns, also, that there is no stronger presentation of a given controversy than by simple, clear *under-statement*. The 'adjective is the enemy of the substantive,' and a violent argument is the weakest sort of argument." This number also contains pt. 3 of "Subject bibliographies appearing regularly in periodicals," by Mary Josephine Booth; "Literary annuals and gift books; a bibliography—*American*," pt. 9, by F. W. Faxon. It also contains the Magazine subject-index, Oct.-Dec., 1909; and the Dramatic index, Oct.-Dec., 1909.

California Libraries, News Notes, January (v. 5, no. 1), contains the fourth quarter of the Current events index (1909), and the usual department of news notes of "California libraries." The index volume for 1909 is issued with this number.

Iowa Library Quarterly, October-December, 1909, issued by the Library Commission of the State of Iowa, is devoted chiefly to the annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association, held in Des Moines, Oct. 12-14, 1909.

Public Libraries, February, contains "Margins in library service," by C. M. Rawlins; "Library work in Great Britain and Germany," by Dr. Max Batt; "Do we need a post-graduate library school?" by Adam J. Strohm; "An experiment in library extension," by Marilla W. Freeman.

Cardiff Libraries' Review, December, contains "On the reading of history," by Hilaire Belloc; "Plain chats on reading," by Arnold Bennett; "The school of books," by John Russell; "Every man his own critic," by R. A. Scott-James (chapter 3).

Library Assistant, January, contains "Do lectures forward library work?" by H. T. Coutts and H. G. Sureties; "Do exhibitions develop the reading habit?" by F. R. Goring and R. L. Dumenil; "Is the story hour within

the librarian's province?" by W. C. Berwick Sayers and J. D. Stewart.

Library Association Record, January, contains "Publishers' bindings," by G. A. Stephen; "Information bureaus in libraries," by Harry Krauss.

Library World, January, contains "History of the Bodleian Library," by G. R. Bolton; "Library exhibitions," by A. Cecil Piper; and part 18 of "Fifteenth century books," by R. A. Peddie.

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional, of Santiago, Chili, for January and February, 1909, contains practically nothing of general interest, being given up mainly to the record of Chilean copyright entries and the statistics of readers in the Biblioteca Nacional for January and February, 1909.

Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari, November, 1909, contains the text of an address, delivered by Guido Podestà, on Oct. 31, on the occasion of a public meeting of the Workmen's Library, Rome, in which Signor Podestà praises the work of the People's Library. The same number contains also the rules and regulations of the People's Library at Palermo.

Revista de archivos, bibliotecas y museos is just at hand for September-October, 1909, its delay being due to the installation of linotypes. It contains an article by L. Tramo-yeres Blasco on the Spanish translation of the Bible printed at Valencia in 1478 by Bonafacio Ferrer, of which version every trace has disappeared except the last two pages of the apocalypse. A facsimile is given of these two pages, which, together with a manuscript codex, have recently come into possession of the Berlin Royal Library. There is also an article by N. Sentenach on the Spanish seal, and the conclusion of Estelrich's history of the provincial library at Cadiz.

Folkbiblioteksbladet, vol. 7, no. 4, October-December, 1909, leads with the second installment of Miss Maria Larsen's interesting article on German libraries, especially dealing with the Krupp Library, Essen, and with conditions in Köln, Nürnberg and Jena. Dr. E. Schultze, of Hamburg, emphasizes the need of economic methods in library work, and A. S. Steenberg tells of the first meeting of Danish librarians in connection with the National exposition, Aarhus. There is a symposium on the prospective establishment of a Central Public Library for the city of Stockholm, besides the usual extensive book reviews.

For Folke-og barneboksamlinger, vol. 3, no. 4, 1909, leads with an account of the second annual meeting of the librarians of Nor-

way at Christiansand. Papers were read by Mr. Fischer of the University Library, Christiania, on foreign and domestic public libraries; by Mr. Nyhuus, librarian Christiania Public Library, on choice of books; and by Mr. Arnesen, on co-ordination and library instruction. Mr. Nyhuus touched on the question so ably handled at the Minnetonka meeting, 1908, by Mr. Bostwick in his paper on "The librarian as a censor." He contended that the American view with regard to novels of the realistic school was too narrow and detrimental to the free, full development of literature, but admitted that the Norwegian may be too lax in its desire to learn all about the dark as well as the bright sides of life. He agreed, however, that children and youth ought to be spared the temptation of books clearly violating modern ideas of propriety. The paper was followed by an animated discussion. Messrs. Arnesen and Nyhuus continue their article series on Cataloging, and an anonymous gentleman gives an amusing account of library conditions in days of yore.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society L. The American Antiquarian Society has recently issued a handbook of information; comp. by the Librarian of the Society. (Worcester, 1909. 32 p. O.) The library of the Society, according to 1908 statistics, contains about 99,000 volumes. "It is one of the great libraries of the country for students of American history and allied subjects, ranking in the field of American printed books with the Lenox Library, the John Carter Brown Library, and the Library of Congress. It is in the productions of the early American press that the library is especially strong. The attempt is made to collect *everything* printed in America before 1820, this date having been chosen because it includes the establishment of printing-presses in most of the older towns, because it covers the interesting Jeffersonian period, the War of 1812, and the ensuing period of national reorganization, and partly because it is to be the final date of Evans's great 'American bibliography,' already published through the year 1778. An estimate based on bibliographies and booklists already issued seems to show that the total output of the United States press to the year 1820 would number 75,000 titles, with perhaps 40,000 titles before 1800. The library probably has over one-third of these titles at the present time, and a systematic attempt to acquire some portion of what we lack would have decided results."

Of the incunabula of American printing the library has over 200 examples. The library is also especially strong in early law, including text-books, early American Bibles, hymn books and psalm books, Indian linguistics and the early publications of the United States government. The collection

of school books is probably the largest in the country. American almanacs are strongly represented, numbering perhaps 4000 issues before the year 1850 and showing a majority of those published in the 17th century. The Society would have the field of Americana well covered if it possessed funds which allowed it to improve its Canadiana and its works on Arctic discovery.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Jan. 1, 1910; from local press.) Added 2765; total 22,733, exclusive of about 3000 government documents. Issued, home use, 150,675 (non fict. 35,857). Receipts \$10,887.24; expenses \$10,887.24 (salaries and labor \$5094.60, new books \$2810.28, periodicals \$287.24, bindings \$560.36, stationery and printing \$108.44, light and heat \$625.42).

Work with schools has been developed during the year. Systematic instruction in "How to use a library" has been given in the grade schools and a series of 12 lessons in library instruction has been begun for the benefit of the high school graduating class. There have been 22 lessons in library work and 35 history talks given during the year. Lectures have been given in the grade schools by the librarian. Eight special libraries containing 211 books were sent to factories, the total circulation from these libraries being 490. There were exhibits held in the library on tuberculosis, on oil paintings and water colors, and on postage stamps. Work with study clubs has been developed and for their use books, photographs and syllabi have been procured from other libraries. This library is making use of the inter-library system, borrowing from the State Library, from the Library of Congress, Cornell University and Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. (57th rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1909.) Added 22,931; total 963,090. Issued, home use 1,555,027. Readers' cards in force 85,085. Receipts \$355,730.44; expenses, \$349,897.13 (salaries, including printing and binding departments, \$229,456.48; books \$31,279.98; periodicals \$3642.81; newspapers \$2168.34).

Owing to the diminished appropriation for library maintenance restricted expenditure has been necessary, and many important features of library development have been necessarily neglected. Some necessary repairs and renovations were made in the central building and in several of the branches. At the Dorchester branch an extension to the building was built by the Public Buildings Department without expense to the library, and provides about 525 square feet of additional floor space. The Allston Reading Room was removed to a new location on the first of May. Curtis Hall, occupied for many years by the Jamaica Plain Branch, was destroyed by fire Dec. 15. Temporary quarters for the branch were secured in the

Masonic Hall building, not far from the old location, and the branch was reopened there Dec. 28.

The statistics of home use are summarized above, but the reading use within the building, which is not measured in figures, is extremely heavy. The issue of books from the central library on individual applications sent forward through the branches and reading rooms outside the central library aggregates 83,957 volumes, a decline of 687 for the year. This is due to the library's inability to furnish the books asked for under present financial limitations. "The effect of the reduced appropriation upon the supply of books acquired for the branches and therefore upon circulation may be inferred from the following statement contained in the annual report of Mr. Ward, the supervisor of branches:

"The branches have had 3653 volumes of new books this year, as against 4408 in 1907-1908. They have had replacements to the number of 2148 volumes, as against 2448 the year before. During the last half of the year only Charlestown, Roxbury and South Boston branches, where special funds were available, have had any replacements, and the other eight branches have had few new books. The reading rooms have been better supplied than the branches, and the additions to their permanent collections amount to 5259 volumes, as against 3160 in 1907-1908."

The percentage of adult fiction in the books issued for direct home use from the central library through the branches was 30.9 and from the eleven branches direct 34.9. Of current fiction 887 volumes were carefully examined and 93 titles selected for purchase. Of these 93 titles 1074 volumes were bought for the central and branch collections, costing \$1015.06, the smallest amount that has been expended for current fiction since 1897.

The Cataloging Department reports 171,262 cards added to the catalogs during the year. The bindery reports 32,999 volumes bound during the year.

In the Children's Department the home use was 57,551. "The instruction of pupils from the schools in the use of the library has been continued during the year. In the reading room, Bates Hall, there have been 515,000 hall use slips used and a large increase in the number of volumes issued through this room for home use. From the Fine Arts collection there have been 18,580 volumes issued. To the Allen A. Brown Music room there were additions made of 256 volumes, of which 216 were presented by Mr. Brown. In the Department of Patents there are now 10,577 volumes.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. A training class for the purpose of preparing candidates for positions in the Chicago Public Library was opened Feb. 1 under the direction of Miss Faith E. Smith. The course covers five months.

Half of each day will be allotted to lectures and preparation for lectures, and the other half to practice work in the several departments of the library. Examinations for entrance to this class were held Jan. 22. Candidates are required to be residents of Chicago, not less than 18 nor more than 35 years of age, in good physical condition, with at least the equivalent of a high school education, and with satisfactory personal qualifications. In the admission of applicants to the class, not only the results of the examination, but other information about the applicant will be considered. It should be noted that membership in the training class will not relieve candidates from the public examinations of the Civil Service Commission which are a prerequisite to all municipal employment. Candidates receive no compensation during the period of training. The salaries paid to those who enter the service through the official examinations usually begin at \$420 a year, and are subject to graduated annual increase based upon efficiency and the exigencies of the service. The library has also issued formal rules governing the attendance of lectures by members of the staff.

— The *City Club Bulletin* published by the City Club of Chicago, for Jan. 12, 1910, is largely devoted to a discussion of the budget of the Chicago Public Library, in which Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, Mr. Julius Stern, Dr. Graham Taylor, and Mr. Frederick H. Rawson, of the Library Board, took part. The City Club has had a series of budget discussions representing the various departments of the City of Chicago, of which this was the third.

Columbia University L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 13,675; gifts 5158; purchases 7265. Total income \$65,461.42 (from gifts \$6491.03); expenses \$65,126.42. Readers' cards issued 335. In the Cataloging department there was a total of 50,205 catalog cards added. The outside use of the library was 99,883, and the inside use 125,161. In the inter-library loan department there were 135 volumes borrowed. The brief report of the library's work for the year is presented by F. P. Keppel, acting librarian between the time of Dr. Canfield's death and of Mr. Johnston's appointment to the librarianship. Had Dr. Canfield's life been prolonged for a very few months he would have completed 10 years of service as librarian of the University, and the report is practically devoted to summarizing the condition of the library during this period, showing its growth and development.

District of Columbia P. L. (12th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 16,127; total 103,194. Issued, home use 591,704, of which 542,139 were issued from central lib., 28,503 from seven deposit stations and 21,126 from schools and playgrounds. New cards

issued 15,782. Live membership 51,187. Visitors to ref. room 119,459, as against 121,420 in 1907-8. The cause of this decrease is attributed to the operation of the new vagrancy law by which many idlers have been prevented from use of the room. Receipts \$66,414.14; expenses \$65,505.55 (salaries \$40,215, books \$12,384.12, periodicals \$1180.73, binding \$3681.64). Mr. Bowerman's report shows that in spite of handicaps in the continued inadequate size of the library force, and in the failure on the part of Congress to increase adequately the library pay-roll as well as to pass the necessary legislation for the establishment of the much needed Takoma Park Branch, the work of the library itself has shown progressive increase and effectiveness in reaching the growing demands of the public. It is unfortunate that a public institution with so large an opportunity and carrying in its administration so earnest an effort for vital and far-reaching work should be held back by sheer indifference on the part of the government authorities.

The library's circulation for the year showed an increase of 23 per cent. over that of 1907-1908, and the grade of the books circulated has been of a higher standard. There has been a constant effort on the part of the library to furnish an abundant supply of standard fiction in attractive editions and on the other hand, the standards exacted of new fiction purchased have been progressively raised. Plenty of copies of all new novels purchased are supplied, and the total number of novels circulated increases from year to year, the proportion, however, is constantly falling due to the increased reading of books in other classes.

"Improvement in reading has also been influenced by the establishment in the circulation department staff of a book review club which has met weekly for the purpose of discussing older books. Knowledge thus gained has been used in the suggesting of books to readers and in the publication of a series of brief lists including the better fiction and lists of essays."

The circulation of perforated music rolls for use in piano players was begun by the library in June, 1908. This was made possible through the co-operation of the Association of Automatic Piano Players of the District of Columbia. This organization contributed \$100 which, with another \$100 paid by the library, represents the total expenditure for this enterprise other than that for service. The stock of roll numbers 488 and a total of 222 music-roll cards were issued. On April 1 this department of the work was suspended as the music rolls required replenishing and the increase in book circulation made handling the work a matter of difficulty. With an increase of staff it is hoped to resume this work.

There has been considerable development

in the reference work of the library. A separate department devoted to useful arts and pure and applied sciences was established in 1907. The teachers' library has been revised and enlarged. The collection of clippings relating to district affairs is much used and is being constantly added to.

There are 468 different periodicals received regularly by the library. The work of the children's department has shown a large gain during the year though there has been no increase in staff. The school work of the library is all carried on by the staff of the children's department. Miss Herbert visited 163 classrooms in 41 schools. There were 12 definitely arranged group visits on the part of children also made.

The picture collection now contains about 50,000 pictures. There have been seven deposit stations for the circulation of library books conducted by outside organizations.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the unfortunate failure of all efforts during almost the past seven years to accept any part of the sum of \$350,000 offered by Mr. Carnegie in January, 1903, for the purpose of providing branch library buildings.

Elberon, N. J. A new library building is to be erected in Elberon, N. J. It is to be built of stucco at a cost of \$12,000. The new library will occupy the triangular piece of land back of the Elberon Station which for several years has been lying idle.

Galveston, Tex. **Rosenberg L.** The Rosenberg Library, which was erected in 1903 and 1904 under the provisions of the bequest in the will of Henry Rosenberg, at a cost of more than \$150,000, now contains more than 37,000 volumes and 18,000 pamphlets, and there are 340 periodicals currently received in the library. There are about 9000 registered borrowers. Since the opening of the library the loans of books for home use have been about 370,000, an average of more than 200 a day. The reference and periodical departments have a large and increasing use. The library provides each year a dozen or more instructive lectures and the total attendance at these lectures since the beginning of this department has been about 44,000. From Jan. 8 to Feb. 10, 1910, free lectures in the library will be given on the following topics: New conception of education gained from modern science; The sanatorium treatment of consumption; Boy problems; Chemical engineering; How to understand and enjoy pictures; Robert Burns.

Massachusetts State L. In the Boston Transcript for Jan. 25, recent reorganization work in the State Library is noted as follows: "Important changes are being made in the Massachusetts State Library to make it more useful to the members of the Legislature, for whom the library primarily exists. The two new rooms added to the library, formerly occupied by the State Board of Education, are being fitted with shelving, on which will be placed special collections of books for those members who desire information about matters upon which they may be called to legislate. The opening of these legislative reference rooms is not considered as the establishment of a new department in the library, but is simply an effort to make the collections more readily accessible to the members of the Legislature. In the main room of the library labels have been placed on the ends of the alcove shelves in order that one may find at once the subject which he desires to look up.

The room formerly occupied by the librarian has been adapted to the use of legislators, and here have been placed special collections.

In addition to the books placed on the shelves, there are lists of references to periodicals, which may be consulted by the legislator. To show the care with which these collections have been made, taxation may be taken as an example. On the shelves devoted to this subject there are all the reports of the Massachusetts tax commissions; the latest reports of tax commissions in other states (earlier issues of which may be found in the library); books relating to taxation in particular states; a selected list of law treatises on taxation; text-books; publications on the inheritance tax and the income tax; pamphlets on special phases of taxation; proceedings of economic societies, and the Library of Congress list of references, supplemented by 41 typewritten pages of additional references, made in the State Library.

Other libraries in Massachusetts have shown a disposition to co-operate with the State Library, so that there is no subject upon which one may be called to legislate about which information cannot be obtained through the State Library. Massachusetts has not followed the example of the Western States in establishing a department for the drawing of bills, but has gone ahead of them in providing information for those who wish to submit bills. The new rooms are being used to a considerable extent by legislators, who seem to appreciate the steps which the library has taken to help them in their work.

New Hampshire State L. (5th rpt. — biennial period, June 1, 1902-May 31, 1904.) Though this report is for a period six years earlier than the present date, it has not been previously noted in these columns, its issue being delayed. It records the total collection of the library as 90,364, of these 20,000 form the law library, the remaining 70,000 volumes covering all other departments of reference literature.

According to the custom of printing from time to time bibliographies of different towns

of New Hampshire in the report of the State Library, there is included in this report a bibliography of the town of Warner, p. 297-328. Statistics of New Hampshire libraries are included, covering pages 286-294.

New York P. L. Lenox Branch. An interesting exhibition of mezzotint engraving in color, showing specifically the work of F. G. Stevenson, has been opened by the Print department of the New York Public Library in the lower hall of the Lenox library building. The various processes through which the work must pass are shown.

New York City. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. L. The library of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. was begun on Dec. 1, and contains as yet but few books. It is the intention of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to make a general reference and scientific library with a small branch of fiction borrowed from the New York Public Library. The scope of the library will cover insurance, vital statistics, sociology, political economy and kindred subjects.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. (33d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1909; from libn's summary). Added 6424; total 85,885. Issued, home use 268,774 (increase over 1908 11,668; fict. 65.97 per cent. Total number of borrowers (life of cards 3 years) 14,150, net gain in borrowers 787. Receipts \$26,746; expenses \$26,746 (books \$4945, periodicals and newspapers \$922, salaries \$14,326). Of the total of volumes circulated 45,321 is from the children's department, 52,978 to schools both public and private, 3925 to other delivery stations. The greatest increase was in the adult department at the main library. The number of visitors to the reference room was 26,596. The reference room has a collection of 10,000 v., of which 7000 are bound periodicals and society reports. The other 3000 volumes are distinctly reference books. Visitors to the reading room numbered 41,446. The library printed a finding list of the fiction received during the last ten years. This was given to borrowers upon application. Many special lists were printed. The Medical department, largely maintained by the Omaha Douglas County Medical Society, contains 1615 medical books and receives regularly 31 medical periodicals. Visitors to this department during the year were 2921. This is the only medical library in the city and it is reasonable to suppose that it will grow rapidly because of the existence of two medical colleges.

There were 5773 volumes bound in the library bindery at a cost of 45c. per volume. All rooms of the library building are now in use and somewhat crowded. The librarian recommends that no new departure in the purchase of books be considered, but instead that each department be strengthened and

kept up to the highest standard. The librarian also recommends that the library, if possible, take over the organization and supervision of the High School library. The librarian further recommends that all possible efforts be put forth toward establishing distributing stations outside of the library at manufacturing places, factories, and other points where many people are employed. The central library is now serving as many people as can reasonably be expected. The next improvement must be for extension. The library prints no annual report but prints instead a synopsis of the report.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. (Rpt.—years 1908-9.) Added, 1907-8, 33,368; total 220,784. Issued, home use 1,551,846. Readers' cards in force 79,008. Receipts (income from city tax) \$205,456.65; total receipts \$1,263,132.00; expenses (general) \$157,150.37 (salaries \$71,464.04, book fund \$52,375.46).

This report, as the previous one, noted in L. J., December, 1907, covers a period of two years. Since the preparing of this report the fourth branch to be erected from the Carnegie fund was opened, Sept. 11. It is named after Frederick M. Crunden, whose devoted service as librarian of the St. Louis Public Library covered a period of 30 years. Owing to Mr. Crunden's complete loss of health his formal resignation was received July 1, 1909, and Mr. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, became librarian on Oct. 1. Since Mr. Crunden's breakdown in 1906 until Mr. Bostwick's appointment Mr. Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian, was in charge of the library.

The principal events of the year 1907-1908 were the opening of the second Carnegie branch, called the Cabanne branch, July 27, 1907, and the appointment of Mr. Cass Gilbert as architect of the central library building. The noteworthy features of the year 1908-9 were the opening of the Carondelet branch, the letting of the contracts of the fourth, fifth and sixth branches, the branch library competition, through which the architects for the fifth and sixth branches were chosen, the letting of the contract for the general construction, mechanical equipment and metal book stacks of the central library building and the moving of the central library into new temporary quarters. It is stated in the 1907-8 report that the increase in the number of branches has had little effect upon the use of the central library. In 1905-6, when there were no branches, the total home issue of books was 1,084,344; in 1906-7, when there was one branch, the central library alone issued 1,028,299 books, and in 1907-8, with two branches in operation, the figures for the central library were 1,028,077. "This seems to indicate either that the branch libraries are opening up new fields or that the normal increase of the central library prac-

tically equals the patronage taken from it by each new branch. The increase in the number of cardholders shows the same condition in a somewhat less degree." The library hours were changed in January, 1908, the central library being opened at 9 a.m. instead of 10 a.m., and the circulation department closed at 9 p.m. instead of 10 p.m. The reference department and periodical room remained open as before until 10 a.m., and the branch hours also were lengthened, the opening being set for 10 a.m. instead of noon.

In the report of the Children's Department for the year 1907-8 emphasis is laid upon the work with the schools. Over half as many books were issued for home use through the school depository or class-room libraries as from the children's room at the central library. In the report of the children's work for the year 1908-9 it is further stated that as a result of the growth of the library the children are now reached through six different channels; the collection of supplementary reading for schools; the school depository or class room libraries (conducted by the teachers); the school deposit stations (conducted by library assistants); the delivery stations (used liberally by children); the children's room at the central library; and the children's rooms at the branch libraries. The supplementary reading collection numbers about 23,000 volumes, which are issued in sets (usually 30 copies to a title) to teachers in the public and private schools for class reading. The sets are issued for four weeks, and may be renewed if not in too great demand. The depository or class room libraries are miscellaneous collections of from 40 to 60 books issued to an individual teacher and kept by her on deposit for several months, or for an entire school year. The school deposit stations have been a special development worked out together by the children's and delivery stations departments to meet conditions in certain parts of town which seemed to warrant the action. By co-operation with the Board of Education reading rooms have been established in connection with two of the public night schools. At the delivery stations about one-third of the calls come from children, and are filled from the shelves of the central library children's room. From the central library the juvenile circulation at the date of the last report was 100,982. In the several branches the children's work is developing rapidly.

The Reference Department has been strengthened, an important order for chemical magazines and the proceedings of chemical societies including back volumes, making a notable addition to the division of science.

The library maintains 63 delivery stations scattered throughout the city and located usually in drug stores.

The central library, owing to lack of space, was moved to temporary quarters in the

seven-story building at Ninth and St. Charles streets, which is diagonally across from its old quarters in the Board of Education building, in which it was housed ever since it became free—a period of 15 years.

Syracuse, N. Y. H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company L. The library of this company is purely a reference library for the use of heads of departments and of all employees connected with the Franklin Company. In addition to general reference and bibliographical works located in the library, it includes collections located in the Engineering department, Legal department, Manufacturing department, and Accounting department, including works on cost production, works management, and the chemical and mechanical laboratories.

University of Chicago. Harper Memorial L. It has been stated that the first step toward the completion of the Harper Memorial Library building was taken recently in the letting of a \$700,000 contract providing for the completion of the building within 16 months. Work upon the building will be begun as soon as the weather permits. Two features specified in the plans for the Harper Memorial Library will, it is stated, assure its position as one of the show places of Chicago. One of these is a magnificent carved stone entrance hall in which the main object will be a life-size statue of William Rainey Harper, by Lorado Taft. Dr. Harper will be shown in academic cap and gown.

The great reading-room, accommodating 38 more readers than does the Library of Congress, will be the second monumental feature of the building. The lofty ceiling, vaulted and groined in the style of the great mediæval cathedrals, will rise to a height of 100 feet. Tables for 288 readers will be placed in this room, and in the stack rooms underneath there will be provision for 400,000 books. In the connecting buildings already built and to be built will be smaller reading-rooms and large areas of book shelves, so that the total capacity of the libraries will be 3,000,000 volumes.

The administrative offices of the university will be moved to the Harper Library, a presidential suite being included in the specifications. The total of \$900,000 which will be spent in building and maintaining the library represents contributions from more than 2000 individuals who wished to have a part in the memorial to the institution's first president. John D. Rockefeller contributed \$600,000 and 1500 alumni gave small sums.

Wesleyan University L. (Rpt. — year ending May 1, 1909; in *Wesleyan University Bulletin* 44 (old series), p. 16-17.) Added 2285; total 81,000. From May 1, 1908, to April 30, 1909, 6316 books and periodicals were drawn from the library for home use.

FOREIGN

Bodleian L., Oxford. The 1910 issue of the Staff-kalendar of the Bodleian Library follows the style of previous issues of this condensed little guide. The "upside down" features are continued, the kalendar covering a little over half of the contents and the supplement thereto covering 180 p., and running from the end of the book toward the front. The contents is similar to that of preceding issues.

London, Eng. St. Bride Foundation Technical Reference L. on Printing and the Allied Arts. This library is the only printing and stationery trade library in England. It is a free library, and every assistance is given to those consulting books found in it.

The library comprises the "William Blades" collection, consisting of some 2400 works dealing largely with the origin and history of printing; the "Talbot Baines Reed" collection (presented by Mr. J. Passmore Edwards), containing some 2000 works dealing mainly with the history of typefounding; the "Passmore Edwards" collection, instituted by the donor whose name it bears, for the purpose of acquiring modern technical works on printing and the allied arts. This now contains over 6000 works, and is being added to almost daily. The total number of volumes and pamphlets is over 13,000. In addition, all the most important technical journals and periodicals (English and foreign) are received and are available for reference.

Besides works on the history and practice of printing and typefounding, the library contains a large number of books on the subjects of bookselling and publishing; bibliography and libraries; engraving on wood, copper and steel; lithography; photo-process work; book-illustration; electrotyping and stereotyping; papermaking; bookbinding, and theory and applications of color.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOK STACK. (Described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, Jan. 25, 1910. 150:957.)

Ten claims are allowed for this patent. The owners of the patent are the Hekla Iron Works, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S READING. *Moderator Topics*, page 408-410, inclusive (three columns per page), published at Lansing, Mich., contains in its issue of Jan. 27 an annotated choice list of children's books which can be purchased at an average price of 40 cents per volume. The list was compiled by Mr. R. D. Bailey, state library organizer in the employ of the Michigan State Library Commission. It is intended to be of special use to the teachers of rural schools. Beside each title there is a number indicating the grade to which the book is especially adapted.

Dial, Feb. 1, contains "Gleanings from the library press of 1909," by Aksel G. S. Josephson, in which the criticisms of American libraries in the *Library World* and various interesting contributions to library progress by English librarians are mentioned. Mr. Louis N. Wilson's article in May, 1909, *Public Libraries*, "Common sense in libraries," and Mr. C. K. Bolton's article, "The librarian's future," in the January, 1909, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, are also briefly mentioned.

FOSTER, Paul P. Reference libraries for busy men. (*In The Independent*, November. p. 1125.)

This article describes briefly the "loose leaf method" for filing articles and clippings on matters of current interest.

FOSTER, W. E. Our libraries. (*In Providence Public Library Quarterly Bulletin*, October, p. 106-108.)

This article is reprinted from the *Providence Journal*, and points out the opportunities in Providence for application of the principles of library co-ordination.

MUNSON, Grandville. The making of a law index. (*In the American Law Review*, November-December, 1909. 43: 801-812.)

Gives the 10 rules with illustrations which were used in the making of the so-called index-analysis of the federal statutes.

The Paper Trade Journal for Jan. 20 has an article entitled "Industrial special library" on p. 48.

THE PATERNAL LIBRARIAN. (Editorial in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, Jan. 17, 1910.)

A semi-humorous sketch of the recently reported action of the Boston Public Library regarding its treatment of the books of Dr. Frederick A. Cook. The real point of the discussion is, "How far is the official judgment of the library to intrude itself upon the readers, when the library knows that the statements in a particular book or of a particular author are wholly misleading?"

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY. McIlvaine, H. R. The Revolutionary War material in the Virginia State Library. (*In the Magazine of History*, September, 1909. 10: 143-150.)

In closing his article Mr. McIlvaine makes the following statement: "When, however, all the material described above has been thoroughly explored and the names all put into one index, it may be that the writers of our history will have sufficient data with which to convince the world at large that Virginia furnished as many men in proportion to population as did the New England states."

Gifts and Bequests

Monticello (Iowa) P. L. By the bequest of the late Major S. S. Farwell, \$1000 has been left to the library for the purchase of books and pictures.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. By the gift of Mrs. George H. Babcock the library has received the sum of \$1000, the interest from which will be used for certain definite purposes in connection with the Babcock Scientific Library.

Queens Borough (N. Y.) P. L. The Queens Borough Public Library is about to receive the gift of a special reference collection of books. By the will of Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw a bequest of \$1000 was made to the Flushing Library Association, which body purposes to expend it for a special collection to be placed in the Flushing Branch of the Queens Borough Public Library. The matter is now in the hands of a special committee of the Association, consisting of Messrs. Marion J. Verdery and Foster Crowell.

Westboro (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late George N. Smalley, of Boston, the library has received the sum of \$20,000. Apart from this bequest Mr. Smalley was a contributor to the library fund to the extent of \$7500.

Yale University, New Haven, Ct. The sum of \$1300 was given to the library by friends of the late Henry P. Driggs, of Waterbury, Ct., for the establishment of the Driggs Memorial Fund. The income will be used for the purchase of works connected with Yale history.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS DURING JANUARY, 1910

January, 1910	
LIBRARY BUILDING	
18. Ashfield, Mass.....	\$3,000
Bountiful, Utah.....	5,000
Hespeler, Ontario.....	9,000
Mill Valley, California.....	10,000
Rockford, Ohio (Village and Township)...	7,500
*Symington, Scotland.....	£75
Theresa, New York.....	\$7,500
Wallace, Idaho.....	12,000
Wallyford, Scotland.....	£200
West Point, Ga.....	\$5,000
20. *Wednesbury, England.....	£636
31. Camden, Maine.....	\$6,000
*Dell Rapids, S. D.....	1,000
Edmonds, Washington.....	5,000
*Elora, Ontario.....	400
Simcoe, Ontario.....	10,000
Yates Center, Kansas.....	7,500
Total gifts for United States and Canada:	
12 new gifts for buildings.....	\$87,500
2 increases to previous gifts.....	1,400
	\$88,900
Total gifts for United Kingdom:	
1 new gift for building.....	\$1,000
2 increases to previous gifts.....	3,555
	\$4,555
Total for month:	
13 new gifts { comprising 13 buildings	\$93,455
4 increases {	
*Increases.	

Librarians

ASHLEY, Frederick W., New York State Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed head of the Order division of the Library of Congress. For several years Mr. Ashley has served as chief clerk of the Copyright Office.

BLANCHARD, Linn R., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1909, has resigned his position as assistant in the New York State Law Library to become librarian of the East Chicago (Ind.) Public Library.

BUCK, Miss Winona Hawthorne, children's librarian of the Washington County Free Library, 1908-1909, and a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1908, has been appointed assistant to the supervisor of work with children in the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, to succeed Miss Mary Douglas.

COOK, William B., B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1908, has resigned his position as assistant in the New York State Law Library, to become assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Law Library.

DANIELS, Joseph Francis, resigned his position as librarian of the Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo., which he has held since 1901, to take a position with the Carlisle News Co., in Denver. Mr. Daniels' change of position will not sever his library interests, as he plans to give considerable attention to library affairs in the western states. Mr. Daniels was born in Cambridge, Mass., 1865. He went to public schools and was trained as a designer, having spent 10 years in studios and offices in Boston. He planned the reorganizations of several small libraries between 1887 and 1893, and taught drawing, English, etc., in night schools, institutions and special schools. He was superintendent of the trades school of the Massachusetts Reformatory, 1891-1893. He was married in 1891 and in 1893 came to Greeley, Colo., as master of grammar school, supervisor of drawing and librarian of Greeley Public Library, which he cataloged at that time. In January, 1896, he became librarian, secretary and fine art instructor in the State normal school of Greeley, Colo., leaving there in 1901 to go to the Colorado State Agricultural College. Mr. Daniels has contributed to various library magazines, to the *Educational Review*, *The Craftsman*, *Manual Training Magazine*, etc. He is a member of the National Educational Association, the American Library Association, the Colorado Teachers' Association, the Colorado Educational Council, the Colorado Schoolmasters' Club, and the Colorado Teachers' Reading Circle Committee.

DOUGLAS, Miss Mary H., assistant to Miss Annie C. Moore, supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian of the Central Library and superintendent of work with children in the St. Louis Public Library. Miss Douglas is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1905, and immediately after her graduation became a member of the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library and a special assistant in its children's room. Previous to her admission to the library school Miss Douglas was a general assistant for about a year in the Public Library of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and attended the Iowa Summer Library School. In 1906-1907 she was children's librarian of one of the branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and a special student in the Training School for Children's Librarians. Since September, 1907, she has held the position of assistant to the supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library. Miss Douglas' rare personal qualifications for direct work with children and with the members of a staff are combined with executive ability of a high order.

EATON, Miss Annie T., B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed librarian of the Pruyn Library, Albany, N. Y., to succeed Miss Ethel Van Zandt. For the past three years Miss Eaton has served as children's librarian for the Albany public library system.

HAINES, Miss Jessie M., recently appointed librarian of the Barringer High School, Newark, N. J., has resigned that position, for family reasons, to accept an appointment to the library staff of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, Pasadena, Cal. She will take up her work there March 1.

JOHNSON, Miss Roxana G., formerly of the University of Illinois Library, has been appointed cataloger in the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

KAISER, John B., New York State Library School, class of 1910, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Law Library.

KILDAL, Mr. Arne, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has resigned his position in the Catalog division of the Library of Congress to become librarian of the Public Library of Bergen, Norway.

LYMAN, Miss Edna, has been appointed "advisory children's librarian" for the Iowa Library Commission. Miss Lyman has been connected with the Iowa Summer Library School as instructor in Library work with children for the past four years.

LYTLE, Miss Mary, New York State Library School, 1908-9, has resigned her posi-

tion as assistant in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library to become librarian of the Public Library at Sedalia, Mo.

METZ, Miss Corinne A., New York State Library School, class of 1907, has been appointed librarian of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, O.

PALMER, Miss Mary, has succeeded Mrs. Annie Smith Ross as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte, N. C. Miss Palmer was previously librarian of the Americus (Ga.) Carnegie Library.

PATTERSON, Miss Marian, New York State Library School, 1901-2, has been appointed librarian in charge of stations and work for the blind, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PECKHAM, Dr. G. W., librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, has gone, with his wife, to Mexico for three months.

POIRIER, Miss Lydia M., has resigned from the librarianship of the Duluth Public Library, after having held that position for 10 years. Miss Poirier is leaving the library profession entirely and plans to spend the rest of the winter in California.

PRETLOW, Miss Mary Denson, has resigned her position as librarian of the Hudson Park Branch of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Souland Branch of the St. Louis Public Library.

ROSS-HOVEY. Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte, N. C., and Mr. E. C. Hovey, life member of the American Library Association, and until recently connected with library interests, were married on Feb. 5 in Charlotte, at the home of Mrs. Ross' parents.

SMITH, Miss Faith E., New York State Library School, 1900, has resigned her position as assistant to the director of the Carnegie Library Training School for Children's Librarians at Pittsburgh to take charge of the Training class of the Chicago Public Library.

TOWNER, Miss Isabel L., New York State Library School, 1907-8, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Library of Congress to accept a similar position in the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Cataloging and Classification

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. XXXVII (Del-Delpit). Paris, imp. nationale, 1909. In-8, 1276 p. 12 fr.

BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin, ser. 3, v. 2, no. 4: A selected list of books

placed in the public library since September, 1909. (320 p.)

Additional titles are given in the current weekly lists. The arrangement is that of a dictionary catalog, entry being made by author, subject and title. The printing of a name, usually of an author, in small capitals indicates that under that name in the main alphabet will be found further and fuller entry.

CALCUTTA, INDIA. Imperial Library. Catalogue, pt. II, Subject-index to the author catalogue, vol. I, A-L. Calcutta, Supt. Gov't Printing, 1908. 547 p. O. (Price Rs. 2-8.)

This volume is the first of the two which form the subject-index catalog of all the books acquired by the Imperial Library up to the year 1906. The books have been arranged in chronological sequence under general subject headings, according to the system adopted in the British Museum subject-index catalog.

GLASGOW. Public Libraries. Townhead District Library. Index catalogue of the Townhead District Library. Glasgow, Corporation Committee on Libraries, 1909. 1x. 495, [1] p. 19cm.

INCUNABULA. Günther, O. Die Wiegendrucke der Leipziger Sammlungen und der Herzoglichen Bibliothek in Altenburg. (Beihefte zum Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (xxv.) Leipzig: O. Harrassowitz, 1909 ix, 352 p. Mk. 12.

This is the second catalog of incunabula in the libraries of a German city, prepared at the instigation of the Prussian Commission for the preparation of a union catalog of incunabula in German libraries; the list of incunabula in the libraries of Berlin, prepared by Dr. Voulliéme, a member of the Commission, having been published previously. The arrangement is alphabetical by places of imprint and under each place by printers. Only short titles are given, but references made to fuller descriptions in standard bibliographies, with indication of discrepancies from Hain. The Proctor-Haeckler type numbers are also given. An important item is the information as to manuscript dates in books without imprint dates.

A. S. S. J.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Catalogue Division. List of subject headings: additions and corrections. 19 p. O.

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— Want list miscellaneous publications,

1909. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1909. 39 p. O.

LONDON LIBRARY. Subject-index of the London Library, St. James's Square, London, by C. T. Hagberg Wright; with appendix and synopsis of headings. London, Williams & Norgate, 1909. xxvii, [1] 1254 p. 1 l. 28cm.

NORWEGIAN LITERATURE. Hauff, N. S. Stikords-katalog over Norsk literatur, 1883-1907. Kristiania: J. W. Cappelen [1908-09]. 93 s. 4to. Kr. 12.

This work, which is published by the Association of Booksellers' Assistants in Christiania, should prove to be a useful tool in all libraries having Norwegian books. It is an alphabetical catch-word catalog, with additional entries wherever they have seemed desirable. Under each entry is given short title, with the significant word from author's name, date of publication and publisher. It is thus really an index to the Norwegian trade bibliographies.

A. S. S. J.

OMONT, Henri. Anciens inventaires et catalogues de la Bibliothèque Nationale. II. La bibliothèque royale à Paris au XVII^e siècle. Paris, Leroux, 1909. In-8, 11-543 p. 12 fr.

REYNOLDS LIBRARY, Rochester, N. Y. Catalogue of works on engineering and allied subjects in the Reynolds Library. Rochester, N. Y., [Reynolds Library,] 1909, [1910.] 147 p. S. limp leath. (Add. Library for price.)

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"Literaturverzeichnis": p. [189]-243.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS. Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library. Selected list. 1909. 35 p. O.

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1909. viii, 171 p. 20 cm., (Debaters' hand-book ser.)

Bibliography: p. [1]-8. Series note also at head of title.

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Library Calendar

FEBRUARY

4-5. League of Library Commissions. Albany.

14. Penn. L. C. H. Josephine Widener Branch Phil. F. L. 8.15 p.m.

Program: "Bookworms," by W. R. Reinick.

MARCH

4-5. Penn. L. C. and N. J. L. A. 14th annual meeting. Atlantic City. Hotel Chelsea.

(* Verbatim report of a recent interview with an applicant for a library position.)

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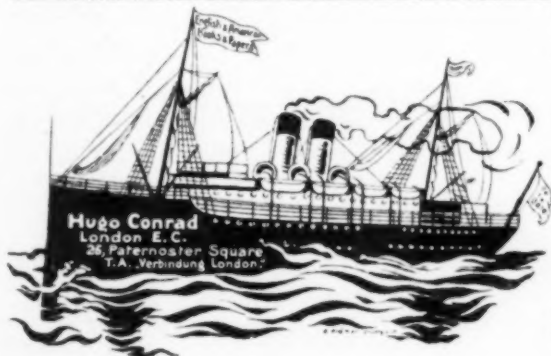
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